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ESTABLISHED 1887

A Symbolic Retreat in Israel

Ban in Occupied Areas Effectively Restored Borders

By Glenn Frankel. JERUSALEM — With eight days of a press release, the Israeli Army took a major step this week toward redrawing the border between Israel proper and the occupied territories that the country had been slowly but steadily erasing for 21 years.

They turned back Israelis as well as journalists. Motorists whose Israeli-made maps have not delineated the old border for the past decade wandered confused, not knowing if or when they were crossing the line and breaking the law. For many Israelis and Arabs, the measures were a harbinger of things to come: more repression, but also increased separation between Arabs and Jews, more barbed wire — both physical and mental — and a retreat from Israel's long attempt to find an effective means of ruling the disaffected and rebellious 1.6 million Arabs of the occupied territories.

While civil libertarians and liberals generally condemned the crack-down and hawks supported it, there also were less predictable reactions that suggest that many understood its deeper significance. Several Palestinian activists actually welcomed the measures as a further step toward the reestablishment of Israel and the territories. For the same reason, many leaders of the Jewish settler community in the West Bank opposed the restrictions and some even defied the ban, risking five years in prison, by smuggling journalists into the area. Settlers themselves were exempt from the travel ban.



Israeli soldiers guarding the traditional Good Friday procession along the Via Dolorosa in the Old City of Jerusalem. Although the crowd was thinner than usual and security was heavy, hundreds of pilgrims carrying wooden crosses traced the route Jesus is believed to have walked to his crucifixion. Eastern Orthodox processions were canceled because of security risks.

Job Rate In U.S. Improves

Unemployment Falls to 5.6%, A 9-Year Low

WASHINGTON — The U.S. civilian unemployment rate fell to 5.6 percent in March, the lowest level since May 1979, the government said Friday. The Labor Department said 262,000 nonfarm jobs were created in March, most of them in service industries, after a surge of 517,000 in February.

Factory employment, which had soared through the last half of 1987, was stagnant for the second month in a row. At 19.42 million people, manufacturers had 1,000 fewer people on their payrolls than in February, though factory employment is still more than 420,000 above where it was a year ago.

Kiosk

Panama Strike To Be Ended

PANAMA CITY (AFP) — Panamanian opposition leaders said Friday that on Monday they would call off a general strike that shut down most of the country's commerce when it began March 21.



President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua says the new U.S. aid for the Contras will not jeopardize a 60-day cease-fire. Page 5.

Business/Finance

Mike Mansfield is back at work as the U.S. ambassador in Tokyo and boosting the importance of Asia. Page 3. Western intelligence agencies think Pretoria was behind the murder of an ANC representative in Paris. Page 2.

2 Palestinians Killed; 20 Districts Restricted

By John Kifner. JERUSALEM — Israeli soldiers killed two more Palestinians on Friday, hours after lifting a three-day blockade of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Although the blockade was eased at dawn, by midday about 20 refugee districts and villages had been sealed off by the army or put under curfew. All telephone lines to Gaza remained cut.

While Christian pilgrims walked the Via Dolorosa in Jerusalem, there were brief clashes as Moslems left their Friday prayers near the Dome of the Rock. A policeman was stabbed but not seriously hurt. The authorities said his assailant was arrested. The Palestine Press Service was closed by army order, so details of what happened Friday were sketchy. The press service has been a major source of reports of deaths and other incidents for foreign and Israeli journalists.

White House Warns of a Veto Unless Trade Bill Is Amended

WASHINGTON — Major changes must be made in a sweeping U.S. trade bill designed to ease the government's ability to impose import restrictions or White House advisers will recommend a veto, President Ronald Reagan's spokesman said Friday. "We still have grave reservations about several of the provisions, including plant closings, Toshiba, presidential authority and some of the mandatory retaliatory provisions," said Martin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, as Mr. Reagan headed for a 10-day vacation in California.

No Evidence 'to Date' Of Meese Wrongdoing

WASHINGTON — James C. McKay, a special prosecutor, said Friday there was insufficient evidence to warrant a criminal indictment of Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d in connection with a proposed Jordan pipeline project or his investment in telephone company stock. In a statement, Mr. McKay's office said "the grand jury's investigation is not yet complete as to these and other matters, and will continue at least through the end of April."

Hungary's Open Door Has Romanians Doing Border Dash

DEBRECEN, Hungary — As darkness fell one recent Saturday night, a party of five men and two women gathered stealthily in a forest clearing near the Romanian town of Petresti, just across the border northeast of Debrecen. Made desperate by Romania's food shortages and political repression, the people were planning a dangerous bolt "across the green line." In the slang of this region, that meant a trip to Hungary.

Saudi King Asks U.S. To Replace Its Envoy

By David B. Ottaway. WASHINGTON — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has asked the United States to replace its ambassador after the ambassador delivered an official U.S. complaint over Saudi purchase of Chinese missiles, officials said. These officials refused to say what had angered Fahd, but others said the king had simply not got along with Mr. Horan.

Summer Time Starts in U.S.

Summer time, or daylight time, will begin in the United States and Canada on Sunday, when the two countries will set their clocks ahead by an hour. Standard time will return on Oct. 30.

Edwin Meese 3d said he had no intention of stepping down as the U.S. attorney general.

Edwin Meese 3d said he had no intention of stepping down as the U.S. attorney general. He was seen in a black and white photograph, looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression. He is wearing a dark suit and a light-colored shirt with a tie.

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# Mansfield, Back in Tokyo, Calls East Asia 'Where It All Is'

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — His long frame, always spare, borders on gaunt these days. The mouth is a bit pinched, an unmistakable sign that here is a man of years.

But the opinions remain clear as glass, and, as ever, they are stripped clean of oratorical frills and expressed in a powder-dry voice. And those are the surest signs that Mike Mansfield is back.

After nearly four months away from Tokyo — first for a triple-bypass heart operation, then for prostate surgery — Mr. Mansfield has once more taken up his post as U.S. ambassador to Japan.

He is the longest-serving envoy in the post, and speculation had been widespread that after 11 years on the job, and at the age of 85, he would decide there were other ways to spend his days. But forecasts of his imminent departure have circulated for years, and Mr. Mansfield dismissed the latest rumor as he had all the others.

"Never thought of it," he said, closing the discussion. Personal questions tend to bring short answers.

The ambassador had to take things slowly after his return from Washington a few weeks ago. He had lost 15 pounds (6.8 kilograms), and tired quickly. But he is more less back to his normal 7 A.M.-to-4 P.M. routine. Next week, he says, he will be ready to "start going out to a couple of political shindigs."

Still, despite impressive longevity in a sensitive position, it must be assumed that Mr. Mansfield is in his final year in Tokyo. Even if he does not step down on his own, the new U.S. president next January may insist, whoever he is.

Mr. Mansfield was appointed in 1977 by President Jimmy Carter, a fellow Democrat, and to his surprise he was retained through the eight years of Ronald Reagan. "My plan is to be

here at least until Jan. 20, 1989," the ambassador said in essentially a nonresponse to a question about whether he can beat the odds again.

If he cannot, he will leave with U.S.-Japan relations in more ragged shape than they have been for years. Endless trade imbalances are taking their toll, and so is the two-way hectoring, with many Americans questioning Japanese reliability and just as many Japanese questioning American competence.

The severity of the mood was underlined Thursday when House and Senate conferees agreed in Washington to impose tough import curbs on Toshiba Corp. of Japan because one of its subsidiaries had sold militarily sensitive technology to the Soviet Union.

For all the strains, however, Mr. Mansfield is sanguine about the relationship. "Paradoxically, it may well have been strengthened," he said. "There's a greater degree of understanding about the responsibilities of Japan in the area of trade and economics."

A big problem, the ambassador continued, is that both sides insist on baring heads one issue at a time. At the moment, the trade battles happen to be focused on U.S. demands that Japan accept more American beef and citrus products and that American construction companies be allowed to compete for public-works contracts in Japan.

But issues come and go, Mr. Mansfield said. Next year, there will be still new ones. "It's a procedure which can go on indefinitely, and in the process create difficulties and delicate situations," he said.

What is needed instead, he said, is a comprehensive trade agreement between the two countries, one that would set forth clear objectives on a broad spectrum of mutual interests, "based on reciprocity and equal opportunity."

But he quickly added: "Encouragement? Haven't received any, either from Washington or Tokyo. But at least there's more talk about it, and it seems to be generating some interest."

Mr. Mansfield talked from a padded chair in

his office at the U.S. Embassy, overlooking one of the busier areas of central Tokyo. Abiding by a self-imposed custom of long standing, he served cups of instant coffee that he prepared himself. It seemed, had not deteriorated, nor improved, his coffee-making skills.

The ambassador first saw Japan as a 19-year-old marine, right after World War I, and his abiding interest in East Asia continued through 34 years as a representative and then a senator from Montana. It is his conviction that, while attitudes may be shifting back home, the United States remains overly fixated on Europe.

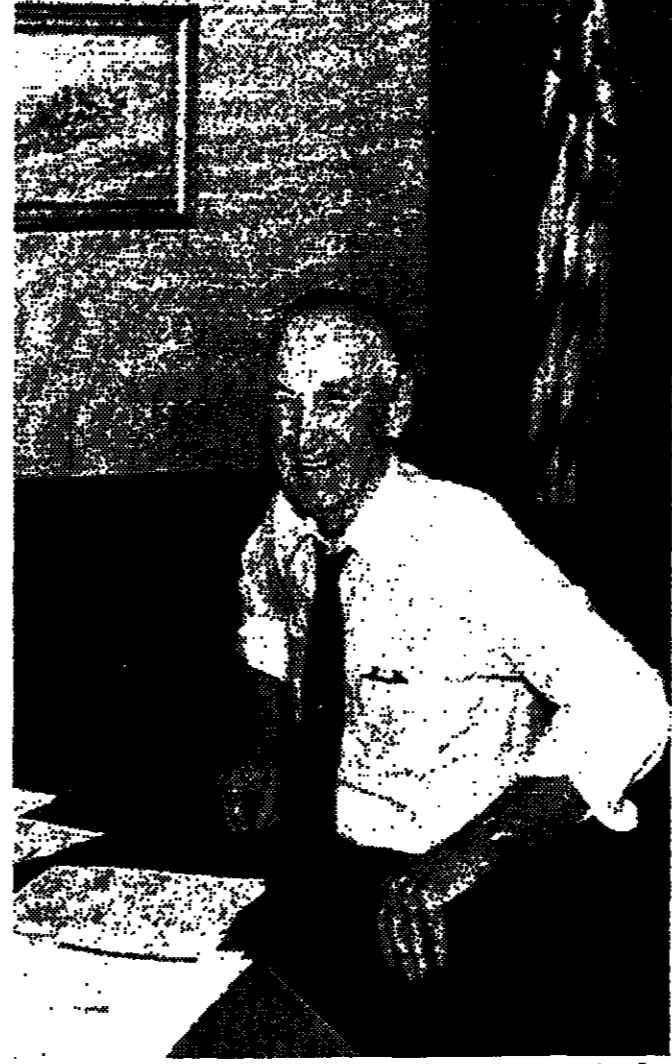
"I don't see," he said, "how you can come to any other conclusion but that it's in this basin where it all is, and where it's all about, and that's where our future lies and that the next century indubitably will be the century of the Pacific."

The heart of that future, Mr. Mansfield asserts, is a sound U.S.-Japan partnership. On this score, he criticizes U.S. politicians and businessmen for being too quick to point an accusing finger at Japan, and for failing to come to grips with the United States' own deficits and inefficiencies.

On occasion, this has produced complaints that he is "soft" on the Japanese. But Mr. Mansfield buries the criticism under an avalanche of figures and facts to show that Japan has come far since he arrived as ambassador in 1977.

In the process, he delivers what sounds suspiciously like a valedictory. "A lot has moved along, but it's not been on a spurt basis — it's been on a gradual basis," he said. "The Japanese market is more open today in all its aspects than it was when I first came out here. The Japanese defense effort is more solid and stable than when I came out here. The recognition that we're partners in an alliance is accepted throughout Japan; not so when I came out here. Changes have occurred."

"They haven't been dramatic," Mr. Mansfield said, and then added: "Except when you look back on them."



Mike Mansfield

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Soviet TV Reports Armenians' Strike

MOSCOW (AP) — A national television broadcast confirmed Friday that strikes have paralyzed most industry in the city of Stepanakert in a mountainous southern region at the center of a dispute between Armenians and Azerbaijanis.

The nightly news broadcast Vremya reported that construction was at a standstill and delivery of goods had been disrupted to and from the city. "Public transport is virtually at a halt, and many enterprises are idle on account of the failure to turn out to work," the broadcast said.

Vremya, the most-watched program on Soviet television, and an earlier report by the Tass news agency appeared to try to reason with Armenians about the futility of pressing their demands for return of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region to Armenia. The region has been part of Azerbaijan since 1923.

### Shultz Confirms Talks on Afghan Aid

ROME (AP) — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has confirmed that he is exploring with the Soviet Union arrangements for continuing U.S. and Soviet military aid to rival forces in Afghanistan as part of a negotiated settlement of the conflict.

Mr. Shultz said Friday that he did not know whether the Soviets would go along with the equal levels of aid to the two sides. But he emphasized that the United States was prepared to guarantee a settlement even while weapons keep flowing to the combatants.

"If we have signed the accords and see a need to support our friends we will be able to do it," he said. The proposed compromise on Afghan aid would remove the only major impediment to a settlement of the war and the withdrawal of the Soviet Army, which has been propping up the Marxist government in Kabul.

### Sikhs Murder 35 More in Punjab

NEW DELHI (NYT) — Radical Sikhs massacred at least 35 persons in Punjab on Friday, including 19 women and children, as part of an increasingly violent offensive to disrupt life in the state that has already taken 89 lives this week, officials said.

Most of the killings occurred at Rajura village, near the town of Patit, where Sikhs early Friday morning surrounded the homes of a Hindu family, rounded up the members, including a five-month-old infant, and sprayed them with gunfire from automatic weapons.

The massacres heightened concern among Indian officials, already shaken by the increased firepower of Sikh militants who in the past week have used shoulder-fired anti-tank missiles, similar to those used by rebels in the war in Afghanistan, against security forces in the Punjab.

### IRS Puts Tax Bills in Overseas Mail

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Internal Revenue Service has begun sending overdue tax bills to many U.S. civilians who work in military recreational facilities and commissaries abroad, saying that they have wrongfully taken the foreign earned income exclusion.

The tax deficiency notices are among the first results of the agency's five-year plan to make sure that Americans overseas pay their taxes. Many U.S. citizens living and working abroad are allowed to exclude up to \$70,000 of overseas earned income from U.S. income taxes. Government workers are not eligible for the exclusion, however. Since a 1954 ruling, the IRS has considered the recreational facility and commissary workers as government employees.

According to a spokesman, the agency was able to track down these returns by using a new computer document-matching program. The first 600 tax bills have been mailed to Americans in West Germany, and an IRS spokesman said an additional 1,500 were being processed.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Airlines Want to Curb Flier Awards

WASHINGTON (WP) — As frequent-flier awards have burgeoned under the force of competition, airline executives and their accountants have become increasingly concerned about the financial liability represented by unclaimed awards, according to industry sources.

As a result, they are looking for ways to dramatically scale down the competition, the sources said. "Simply put, I think the airlines are going to virtually wipe them out," said Julius Maldrutz, an industry analyst with Salomon Brothers Inc.

The problem is that no airline wants to step out in front of the others for fear of offending its best customers — business travelers who have come to view the awards as a perk. "The risk the industry runs is they don't want to cause a revolt among passengers," said Paul P. Karos, an analyst with L.F. Rothschild.

### Tourists Facing Long Delays at Dover

LONDON (AP) — More than 3,000 tourists on the first day of their Easter vacation were stuck in a line of 97 buses, 425 cars and 500 trucks at the strike-bound port of Dover on Friday. They faced delays of up to 14 hours, a port spokesman said.

The strike has halted all P&O ferries in Dover, but other vessels were operating. About 2,300 ferry workers have been on strike for eight weeks over P&O's plan to cut 400 jobs and introduce new shifts.

Italian airport workers rejected on Friday a government-mediated contract on pay and working hours after more than six months of strikes. It was not clear if the result would mean further strikes, which have created chaos at the airports. Many workers, particularly at Rome's Fiumicino Airport, had been staging unofficial wildcat stoppages to protest the pact since it was announced in mid-March. (Reuters)

# Pol Pot Strategy Alarms Allies and Foes

By Barbara Crossette  
New York Times Service

SITE 2, Thailand — The procession begins at sundown, when international relief workers have left these lonely border camps sheltering more than a quarter of a million displaced Cambodians. Trucks loaded with men and boys, 150 or 200 at a time, pull away from civilian settlements controlled by Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge guerrillas and rumble into Cambodia.

There, at concealed warehouses, these "volunteers" are burdened like pack animals with weapons, ammunition and food and sent trekking into the Cambodian interior to stockpile supplies for the Khmer Rouge.

Interviews with Cambodians who have fled Khmer Rouge control for this non-Communist camp — including several who served as ammunition porters — and with officials of two non-Communist guerrilla organizations trying to work in coalition with the Pol Pot forces, lend credence to reports

that the Khmer Rouge has altered its strategy in its long-running war with the Vietnamese.

Abandoning frequent guerrilla strikes, Khmer Rouge forces, armed by China, appear to be fortifying themselves militarily and politically in or near Cambodian towns and villages, awaiting the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. The tactic is as alarming to Pol Pot's guerrilla partners as it is to the Vietnamese, who draw attention to the development in military publications.

"The main problem we now have is how to get the Vietnamese to pull out without bringing back the Khmer Rouge," said Roland Eng, a spokesman in Bangkok for the National Army, which is controlled by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Pol Pot's Communist regime was overthrown by pro-Vietnamese forces in 1979 after four years of rule in which more than a million Cambodians died. Prince Sihanouk, the former king who was head of a neutralist government in

Cambodia, remains the nominal leader of the coalition that includes the Pol Pot army.

Last December, Prince Sihanouk began meeting Prime Minister Hun Sen to discuss possible political solutions for the nine-year-long guerrilla war. The Vietnamese say they will withdraw their troops by 1990 whatever situation prevails, although they have reserved the right to return to Cambodia if necessary.

Khieu Samphan, a Khmer Rouge leader based in Bangkok, denies that the organization is plotting an attempt to seize power in Phnom Penh, from which Pol Pot's forces were driven in 1979 after a split in the Khmer Rouge between pro- and anti-Hanoi factions.

The Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia in 1978-79 put the pro-Hanoi faction in power. Military campaigns in 1984-85 drove Pol Pot's forces from some remaining bases in northwest Cambodia, but they have never been defeated.

Although many nations give diplomatic backing if not recognition to the Cambodian opposition coalition, which holds the country's seat at the United Nations, China has been most generous with material support, especially for the Pol Pot forces. The coalition leaders say this support has sharply increased in recent months.

The weapons, and possibly food supplies, reach the Cambodian border through Thailand, coalition officials say. Cambodian refugees say the trucks transporting porters and weapons often have drivers whom they identify as Thai in uniform. Thailand, facing Vietnam's huge army on its border, has been strongly supportive of the guerrilla coalition. Bangkok and Hanoi have historically struggled for influence in Cambodia.

The supplies enter Cambodia from the Thai border along two secure routes, porters and other Khmer Rouge civilians say.

North Choena, who is 32 and whose story is typical, made two trips last year, he said. On the first, he had to shoulder seven-kilogram (15-pound) land mines, with detonators carried separately in his shirt pocket, he said. At the end of a two-day hike, the convoy reached a forest cache, where the mines were carefully wrapped in plastic bags and buried.

North Choena said he was one of 150 porters, men and boys from 16 to 50, who were taken from the Khmer Rouge civilian settlement called Site 8, in the shadow of Ta Ngoc mountain just inside Thailand. Twenty Khmer Rouge soldiers and a small corps of women's militia accompanied them, bringing cooked food.

He said most of the men had volunteered, believing they could bring back food for their families or saleable goods: snails, salted or fermented fish, tobacco and marijuana. Other porters were coerced into joining convoys, which leave the civilian camps at least once a week, refugees say.

Some Cambodians have been imprisoned by the Khmer Rouge for refusing to work as porters, refugees say. Many fear the dangers along the route: Vietnamese troops, land mines and malaria.

North Choena said that on his second trip, the porters going into Cambodia met a Khmer Rouge fighting force coming out. When the two groups stopped to talk and smoke, he said, someone stepped off the path and onto a mine, which exploded, killing three or four people and wounding 13.

## CHURCH SERVICES

CENTER OF COPENHAGEN  
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, English speaking, Sun. 9:00, Baggasvej 7, (Bus 3,5,7,10), Dr. R.J. Robinson, Min. Tel. (01) 373924.

STOCKHOLM  
IMMANUEL CHURCH, Kungälvsg. 6, Birger Jarl, Friendly Christian Fellowship, English, Swedish & Korean 11:00, Tel. (08) 151225, & 309863.

HOVLAND  
TRINITY BAPTIST S.S., P.O. 5, Worship 11:00, nursery, warm fellowship. Meets at Wovenoor Cultural Centrum, Karlstad 75 in Wensjöer. Tel. 07171-78024.

HAMBURG  
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF HAMBURG meets at Fr. Freikirchliche Gemeinde Christuskirche, Süder Str. 18, Hamburg-Altona, Bible Study 1 p.m. + Worship 2 p.m. Tel. (0) 4101-207933.

PARIS AND SUBURBS  
EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 Rue des Bains-Robins, Rue-Mohrstein, English speaking, evangelical, all denominations. S.S. 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 Family Service, 12:45 Holy Communion. Call Dr. B.C. Thomas, Pastor. 47.49.15.29/47.51.29.63.

AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS, Easter Services, 8:00 a.m. early service opposite the Church, Organ practice 10:30 a.m. Worship 11 a.m. including the "Hallelujah Chorus". 65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris 7, Bus 63 at door, Metro: Alibi-Mercator or Invalides.

UNITARIAN-UNIVERSALISTS worship March 20, April 10, May 8, 11:20 a.m., 1 rue de l'Oratoire, Paris 1<sup>er</sup>. Tel. 45 00 96 01, 42 78 82 58.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH (ANGICAN), 5 rue d'Aguesseau, 75008 Paris. Tel. 47.42.70.88. We invite you to our Easter services: 10h 15 Holy Communion, 11h 45 Family Service, 18h 30 Holy Communion. A crèche is available for young children. AllSaints Christ is risen indeed!

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL (Episcopal-Anglican), Mon-Fri. 12 noon Holy Eucharist Sun. 9 & 11 p.m. Holy Eucharist, 23 ave. George V, Paris 8, Tel. 47 20 17 92.

ZÜRICH  
INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH, English speaking, Sundays 11:30 a.m., Schanzengasse 25, Tel. (01) 69 35 25. - Charles H. Jester, Pastor.

GENEVA  
INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP OF GENEVA, English speaking Sunday service 12:00 noon at Chappelle des Bains, 3 rue Saint, Rue, Greg. Fisch, P.O. Box 2447, CH-1211 Geneva 2, (022) 32 08 67.

CHURCH OF THE LIVING SAVIOUR, Geneva's International Pentecostal church, 20 Ave. Ernest-Picard, Enjoy a warm atmosphere of joyous, spiritual worship in English, 10:20 joyous, 7 p.m. Tel. 447070 or 988580.

# Paris Killing Leningrad Library Fire Is Called Catastrophic

By Philip Taubman  
New York Times Service

LENINGRAD — The fire started at about 8 P.M. By dawn the library of the National Academy of Sciences, founded by Peter the Great in 1714, was an inferno of burning books and newspapers.

Library employees watched in horror on the night of Feb. 14, a Sunday, as flames consumed whole rooms of books, including irreplaceable 17th-, 18th- and 19th-century scientific collections.

"The library looked like a furnace," recalled Lyudmila Petrov, head of the rare books department. By the time the fire was put out late the next afternoon, the library courtyard was buried under a mountain of smoldering books and newspapers thrown from the windows by firemen as they fought the blaze.

The first official accounts of the fire suggested little damage — the library's acting director has denied a Soviet scholar's published assertion that there was an initial conflagration — but a visit to Leningrad this week confirmed more recent reports in the Soviet press that the fire was catastrophic.

Six weeks after the fire, workers are still sifting through the blackened debris. More than 15,000 volunteers have worked at the library in the weeks since the blaze, according to the library's acting director, Valery P. Leonov.

The director, Vladimir A. Filov, was hospitalized immediately after the fire, reportedly suffering from a heart problem.

Although officially reopened in mid-March, the library is able to conduct only part of its normal business.

The six-story, concrete library building, situated on Vasilyevsky Island, one of the oldest districts of the former imperial capital, is still permeated with the smell of smoke.

Mr. Leonov said the fire started in the library's newspaper repository. He said the cause remained unknown.

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Luxembourg L.Fr.	11,500 37	6,300 31	3,400 25	
Netherlands Fl.	660 40	365 33	200 27	
Norway (air) N.Kr.	2,000 39	1,100 33	600 27	
— (hd. del.) N.Kr.	2,500 24	1,400 15	700 15	
Portugal Esc.	26,000 51	14,300 46	7,900 40	
Spain (air) Ptas.	31,000 41	17,000 36	9,400 29	
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Sweden (air) S.Kr.	2,000 39	1,100 33	600 27	
— (hd. del.) S.Kr.	2,500 24	1,400 15	700 15	
Switzerland S.Fr.	510 44	280 38	154 32	
Rest of Europe, N. Africa, former Fr. Africa, Middle East \$	470	260	145	Varies by country
Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia \$	620	340	190	Varies by country

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مكاتبنا في القاهرة



AMERICAN TOPICS

Buyers' Complaints Can Generate Profits

U.S. consumers encounter problems with one in every four purchases, according to the Federal Office of Consumer Affairs. Seventy percent of consumers do not complain because they don't know where to call, don't think it's worth the effort or don't think the companies will respond.

Eighteen percent throw away defective products and pay exorbitant bills without complaining. Of the customers who do not complain, 63 percent switch brands. Of the consumers who do complain and receive satisfactory responses, 70 percent become the companies' most loyal customers.

New Barriers Replace White House Eyesores

The wall of concrete barriers around the White House, erected in 1983 after 241 American servicemen were killed in a terrorist truck bomb attack in Beirut, is being replaced. In July, a new \$670,000 barrier is scheduled to be completed along Pennsylvania Avenue in front of the president's residence.

The New York Times reports that the new barrier consists of 274 barrel-shaped cement posts, each 38 inches (about one meter) high, placed four feet apart and joined by heavy chains. The project had to be approved by the federal Commission of Fine Arts, which has veto power over the architecture of the capital's monuments, federal buildings and museums.



WHITE HOUSE EGGS — Nancy Reagan checks the Easter egg collection at the White House. The wooden eggs, decorated by artists and cartoonists, are on display each year at Easter.

top of a 42-inch-high concrete wall was rejected by the commission as too ugly.

Short Takes

Two years of low rainfall have brought drought to much of the West and threaten to force water rationing in many communities. With varying degrees of severity, the dry spell is affecting wide portions of the West from Wyoming to California, from Washington state to New Mexico.

The new owner of the New York Post, Peter S. Kalikow, has begun "evolutionary changes" to emphasize the newspaper's ties to Manhattan and make it "the night magazine of the New York City commuter."

John Suter and a team of 11 poodles started the Iditarod sled-dog race across the Alaskan wilderness this month; 18 days and 1,158 miles (1,878 kilometers) later, Mr. Suter and his team finished 38th with three of the poodles still pulling. "For poodles everywhere," said The Washington Post in an editorial, "it was one giant step up from fluffyhood." The Post added, "After all, poodles are as brave and friendly as any dog. They don't

their wife's head and put it into the refrigerator anymore."

The typical Roman Catholic priest costs his parish \$26,376 a year in salary and expenses; his Episcopal counterpart, \$45,003; a Lutheran pastor, \$39,059; and United Methodist, \$35,308, according to a study by Dean R. Roge of Catholic University and two colleagues. Catholic priests had the lowest cash salaries, \$7,625. Episcopalians average \$22,174 a year; Lutherans, \$21,688, and United Methodists, \$20,933. Most Protestant clergy are married and have families to support. But the celibate Catholic priests, most of whom live in the sometimes spacious rectories of their parishes, have the highest housing costs, \$12,767.

Maureen Cannon contributed this seasonal poem to The New York Times: HAPPY EASTER A word from a mother who begs You hark to her Easterime bal-lads: I'm all for your coloring eggs Provided that later My egg decorator You're all for a week of egg salads!

choose to be trimmed to look like ornamental shrubbery, nor is it they who pick names like Fifi, Mimi and Mignouette, given any say about it, they might well decide to be called Charlemagne, Jeanne d'Arc, Napoleon or Recon-Teen-Teen."

The New York Times notes in an editorial that Donald J. Trump, having put his wife, Ivana, in charge of his newly bought Plaza Hotel in Manhattan, plans to pay her "\$1 a year plus all the dresses she can buy." The Times ruminates, "Suppose Mrs. Trump takes Mr. Trump at his word." At three \$10,000 haute couture dresses a week she could spend, "without even trying, about \$1.5 million a year."

Arthur Higbee

Physics Professor Is Unlikely Superstar

2 U.S. Universities Battle for Services of Top Superconductor Researcher

By Mark A. Stein and J. Michael Kennedy

BERKELEY, California — He is a lot like a "franchise player": one highly paid athlete around whom a successful big-league sports team can be built; an individual good enough to attract and inspire other talent and make the entire franchise a winner.

It is not surprising, then, that major universities compete fiercely for his services. What is surprising is that the object of all this attention is not an athlete. He is a physics professor.

Paul C.W. Chu, a leader in the unfolding superconductor revolution, has been the focus of a very visible recruiting tussle between the University of California, Berkeley, and the University of Houston, where Mr. Chu did his groundbreaking work last year in high-temperature superconductivity.

Both universities have offered Mr. Chu entirely new, well-funded, fully staffed laboratories; both have offered accommodating teaching assignments; both have offered generous salaries. As of Thursday afternoon, Mr. Chu remained undecided.

Whether way he decides, the trend toward more aggressive recruitment of college professors, particularly in the sciences, is likely to continue for some time. It is a trend that professors themselves believe is beneficial, because it could renew student interest in science.

leave academia in search of higher salaries in industry. "If there's a pendulum, it's swinging in the direction of more raiding," said Julius Getman, a law professor who was recently recruited from Yale by the University of Texas and now serves as president of the American Association of University Professors.

Mr. Chu broke onto the national scene last year as a leading figure in the stampede to develop a practical superconductor — that is, a materi-

Houston, a state university, seemed secure. His annual salary jumped to \$150,000 — the highest at that university and among the highest in the nation for academics. In the summer he was free to make \$50,000 more in outside research.

At the same time, Mr. Chu was getting inquiries from the University of California, a leading center of physics. Berkeley wanted to add someone to its physics faculty who also could run a superconductivity center recently established at the

from leaving, Mr. Chu received letters from members of the public urging him to stay; elected officials appealed to him; the university raised \$27 million to finance three years of research, with the promise of \$9 million more.

Houston officials reportedly even offered a part-time professor position to Mr. Chu's father-in-law, Shing-Shen Chern, 77, a respected differential geometry scholar. The provost at Houston, Neal Amundson, would not discuss the matter.

Despite this, Berkeley officials say that Mr. Chu twice last month appeared to accept their more modest offer, only to back down both times, once after the university already had publicly announced his successful recruitment.

Universities are eager to offer large salaries and research budgets to Mr. Chu and other top scientists because those big-name scientists in turn draw large government and industry research grants, said David Goodstein, a vice provost at Cal Tech. Such grants can constitute up to 60 percent of the entire budget of some universities.

"A university is willing to bet on you because they expect you to be able to bring in grants," Mr. Goodstein said. Part of the attraction of famous scientists, he said, "is prestige, but much more than prestige is at stake."

Paul Chu developed a material that is superconductive at temperatures that are fairly easy and cheap to achieve, making him one of the hottest U.S. scientists in decades.

affiliated Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.

Berkeley university will not discuss its salary offer, but one university spokesman said the school's most senior professors earn up to \$75,000 during a nine-month academic year. In addition, Berkeley has offered \$1.5 million to \$2 million a year to fund Mr. Chu's research.

When Berkeley's offer became known, the eyes of Texas turned upon Mr. Chu.

Extraordinary efforts were begun to keep the University of Houston's only academic superstar

More New York Babies Are Affected by Drugs

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Reports of infants born in New York with symptoms of drug withdrawal nearly doubled during the 1987 fiscal year and were rising by an additional 50 percent during the first four months of this year, the Human Resources Administration says. The agency said Thursday that the surge in babies with withdrawal symptoms — from 1,325 in the fiscal year ended in June 1986 to 2,521 in 1987 and to 1,336 in the following four months — was because of crack, which swept through the city during that time.

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MEESE: No Evidence 'to Date' to Warrant Indictment

(Continued from Page 1) affecting the telecommunications industry.

Urged to Resign Earlier, Philip Shuman of The New York Times requested from Washington.

Solicitor General Charles Fried, the Justice Department's fourth-ranking official, urged Mr. Meese to resign but was rebuffed, department officials say.

They said Mr. Fried, the department's chief advocate before the Supreme Court, told Mr. Meese in a meeting Wednesday that the attorney general's legal problems were creating turmoil within the department.

The officials said the meeting was prompted by the resignations Tuesday of Deputy Attorney General Arnold L. Burns and William F. Weld, the head of the criminal division. According to their colleagues, Mr. Burns, Mr. Weld and four of their top aides quit in protest of Mr. Meese's continued presence at the department.

Mr. Meese is under investigation by a federal grand jury looking into his links to an Iraqi pipeline project. A Justice Department official said Mr. Meese recently told colleagues he would not be "crippled" by an indictment and would consider staying on even if he was formally charged.

After the meeting with Mr. Fried, Mr. Meese said he hoped that the solicitor general would say on Department officials said that Mr. Fried had stressed he was making no judgment on whether Mr. Meese was guilty of a crime.

Instead, they said, the solicitor general told Mr. Meese that the mounting dispute over his leadership and ethical standards was hindering the department's work.

Mr. Fried said Friday that he would stay in his job as long as he can work "with integrity and effectiveness." The Associated Press reported from Washington. He confirmed that he met with Mr. Meese on Wednesday "to tell him clearly

what course of action I thought he should follow." He declined to say what that recommendation was.

There has been no sign that President Ronald Reagan will urge Mr. Meese to resign. A White House official said Thursday that Mr. Reagan had assured Mr. Meese of continued support.

Mr. McKay has been investigating Mr. Meese since May, focusing most recently on a proposed \$1 billion Iraqi pipeline.

A close friend of Mr. Meese, E. Robert Wallach, had a financial interest in the pipeline and a federal grand jury is trying to determine if the attorney general received illegal financial benefits from any effort to promote the proposal within the Reagan administration. The pipeline was never built.

Refusal Alleged Bruce Rappaport, a Swiss financier, backed out of a deposition he was scheduled to give to Mr. McKay last month and apparently has decided not to cooperate in the investigation of Mr. Meese, according to sources. The Washington Post reported from Washington.

The sources said Mr. Rappaport had been scheduled to give sworn testimony at a secret meeting in London with Mr. McKay and his aides but had changed his mind at the last minute.

Mr. Rappaport attempted to obtain Israeli guarantees not to attack the pipeline and to secure a \$400 million insurance package for payments to Iraq and Jordan in case Israel ceased. In May 1985 he hired Mr. Wallach for help on the project.

Mr. McKay's office had no comment on Mr. Rappaport's action. Mr. Rappaport could not be reached for comment.

Sir William McMahon, 80, Ex-Australian Leader, Dies

SYDNEY — Sir William McMahon, 80, a former Australian prime minister, died Thursday of cancer.

Sir William served as prime minister and head of the Liberal Party in 1971-72, and previously headed the Treasury and Foreign Affairs Department.

He became prime minister on March 10, 1971, but lost to Gough Whitlam the following year.

Other deaths: John Clifton Holmes, 62, a novelist who was the first to describe the youth of the 1950s as the "beat

South Africa Crash Kills 24

JOHANNESBURG — A bus filled with holiday travelers plunged 200 meters down a mountain near Ladismith in southern Cape Province on Friday, killing 24 persons and injuring 20, the police said.

Library officials said 400 books were destroyed, 3.6 million damaged by water. 10,000 were infected with mold and 7.5 million are in need of repairs to block the spread of fungus.

The Leningrad library, the library of the Soviet Academy of Sciences since the Bolshevik Revolution, has grown from Peter the Great's day to become one of the world's largest, housing more than 7.5 million volumes. Some 100,000 were stored in the building ravaged by fire.

Book restoration experts from abroad, including those from the United States, one of them the Library of Congress, were ordered in Leningrad to help.

More than 15,000 volumes have worked at the site in the weeks since the blaze, according to the library's acting director, P. Leonov.

The director, Viktor P. Leonov, was hospitalized in the weeks after the fire, reportedly with a heart problem. Although officials say the conductor only part of the business.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Contra Aid: The Fault Line

The cease-fire in Nicaragua appears to have extended to Capitol Hill. The House and the Senate have voted by top-heavy margins to support aid to the rebels. In the six years since contra aid became an issue, the U.S. Congress has had to express itself dozens of times, and the vote has always been contentious, often involving a reversal of position. Contra aid has precisely on the fault line of American politics, where the question of intervention in a foreign war intersects with the bitter and contrary lessons that Americans took from the Vietnam War. On no issue has Congress been more anguished and inconsistent. The dimensions of the votes this week — 345 to 70 in the House, 87 to 7 in the Senate — suggest a general eagerness to put this issue behind.

requirement. It meets it not in words in the bill but in a separate pledge by the House speaker, Jim Wright, to permit "fair and orderly" House consideration of a new presidential military aid request. No such request is conceivable without a solid, internationally established case that the Sandinistas had violated the cease-fire and the contra had not, and the bill provides a procedure, through the Organization of American States, to make this case.

The bill is no great legislative achievement. It merely registers in U.S. political terms the arrangements that the Nicaraguans made among themselves at Sapoa on March 23. (And no one can doubt that if another military aid request were made, it would precipitate more of the same deadly combat that has surrounded this issue for years.) In addition to humanitarian aid for the contras, the bill contains funds to treat some of the civilian wounded, especially the young, who have suffered in the war on both sides, and money for verification of the cease-fire. These may be easy votes. They certainly are welcome ones.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Pushing Noriega Properly

The staying power of Panama's strongman, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, exceeds his opponents' expectations. Washington's application of economic pressure is still the most constructive course. Even though his regime keeps finding day-to-day financial expedients, the pressure keeps building, and should finally prevail. But even this probable success has to be kept in perspective. Getting rid of General Noriega will be a step forward. But neither democracy nor an effective end to Panama's drug trafficking role are likely to result soon. Panamanians will have to keep working toward those ends, with continuing U.S. support after the immediate crisis passes.

Even hard-core Noriega loyalists in the army and police have been restive. Driving out General Noriega will not, by itself, break the military's hold over Panama or the grip of the Medellin drug cartel. There are still officers suspected of drug links in high posts in the defense forces. But his departure can reverse the momentum and open the way to further change. Progress will depend on the will and capacity of emerging opposition groups to keep up the fight. They will need help not just from the United States but from their Latin American friends.

Some Latin leaders still do not see the larger problem and seem susceptible to General Noriega's claim that he is fighting the traditional nationalist battle against North American imperialism. They even talk of providing economic help. Other Latin neighbors appear to appreciate that Washington is trying to defend democratic values and resist common enemies like the Medellin mob.

Panama may have to pass through transitional stages before a democratic government can emerge, free of drug trafficking control. Only a true political process can achieve this, and that is what the Reagan administration promotes. There may be faster ways to get General Noriega to Spain or some other haven, but none that better serve long-term Panamanian and U.S. interests.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

On With the INF Treaty

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has sent President Reagan's first arms control treaty to the Senate floor by a vote of 17 to 2. It was the expected result, and the right one. In months of hearings on the INF Treaty, which Mr. Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev signed in December, substantive objections were considered and found unpersuasive. Not that this treaty eliminating all of the two powers' intermediate-range missiles gained in stature. On the contrary, a consensus deepened that the treaty is a politically pioneering but strategically limited measure whose chief significance is to propel its signers on to larger tasks in reducing conventional, chemical and strategic arms. Still the treaty itself, as a contract standing on its own, has held up.

its institutional powers. A fight over which branch of government has the last word on interpreting a treaty will now be carried to the floor, and the INF Treaty is hostage to it. The lawyers and the constitutional scholars have learned things to say, but the real burden of an expeditious resolution rests with the president, who started this distracting and unnecessary fight.

Treaty debates seem always to be about something other than the text on the table. This has produced some questionable results in the past, but this time the results seem good. The U.S. political system was shocked by the Reagan-Gorbachev treaty and needed an interlude to consider not simply the strategic implications but the whole idea of dealing again with the Kremlin — something that had seemed remote when Ronald Reagan came to power. Coincidentally, but usefully, the debate overlaps the American political campaign. The upshot of the whole passage, we think, is that people understand better the promise and the complexities of moving forward, carefully, with the Kremlin. It is worth noting that denunciations of the prospective INF Treaty by most of the Republican candidates in the face of George Bush's strong support of it did not seem to do them much good.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the Name of Conscience

Communist states boast of their devotion to peace, but will not recognize the right to refuse military service. Hundreds are jailed for the crime of conscience, denied alternative service such as caring for the old and sick. This is the message of a bold letter on behalf of conscientious objectors signed by 400 Soviet and East European dissidents. It is addressed to a Vienna conference reviewing compliance with human rights promises made by Moscow and its allies in the 1975 Helsinki accords.

must swear "to safeguard peace relentlessly in the fraternal alliance with the Soviet army and other allied armies." Refusal is punishable with five years in prison. Polish authorities have a record of jailing objectors who seek ostensibly available alternative service. In East Germany, conscripts have the option of serving in a military construction unit, where they face jeers and ostracism; prison awaits those who refuse to join the unit.

Soviet conditions are the worst: no right of conscientious objection, and no alternative service. Draft evasion is acknowledged in the Soviet press, as is wire-pulling by the party elite to keep sons from fighting in Afghanistan. But no mercy is shown to those like Yevgeni Gette, a Jehovah's Witness, jailed in 1986 for refusing to serve; his term is unknown, his name is missing from lists issued to foreign human rights groups.

Jailing objectors ought to be an embarrassment to regimes that uncritically label themselves peace-loving. The Vienna appeal puts it succinctly: "Governments that demand other governments to renounce violence publicly while they themselves imprison those who reject it cannot be trusted."

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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OPINION

Some Bold Proposals to Test Moscow's 'New Thinking'

By Dimitri K. Simes and Keith Bickel

WASHINGTON — The United States badly needs a major review of its diplomatic approaches to the Soviet Union. Mikhail Gorbachev's much advertised "new thinking" on foreign policy is merely one factor making such a review overdue.

Several key assumptions on which America's response to the Soviet challenge has been based since the 70s are becoming obsolete or are originally faulty, especially concerning the threat from Moscow. Americans have taken too literally such worst-case scenarios as the alleged danger to the U.S. nuclear deterrent, the probability of a blitzkrieg by Soviet conventional forces in Europe and the nightmare of Soviet political domination of crucial Third World areas.

It is hard to believe that so many serious people believe the Kremlin would ever contemplate a surprise strike against hardened underground launchers containing ballistic missiles. At best, such a strike could destroy only about 25 percent of the entire strategic arsenal. And if U.S. missiles were launched on warning, Soviet warheads would hit empty shelters.

It is also hard to imagine an all-out invasion of Western Europe. Soviet forces are vastly superior in tanks and artillery, but that quantitative edge is largely neutralized by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's advantages in technology and training. Moreover, the Kremlin cannot be sure whether NATO would respond with nuclear weapons.

The occupation of a war-devastated Western Europe would hardly justify the inevitable costs of a nuclear exchange. The Soviet Union needs Western Europe as a reservoir of investment and know-how, not as another source of instability in its already overextended empire. The notion of a Soviet master plan in the

Third World tells more about the Western imagination than about the Kremlin's actual intentions. Moscow indeed played a vital role in humiliating America in Vietnam. Soviet exploits in Angola and Ethiopia, support of the Sandinistas and the invasion of Afghanistan may have had the potential to create Moscow's geopolitical momentum at America's expense. Still, the Soviet Union has had neither the resources nor the determination to implement its alleged master plan of world domination.

The West should never tempt the Soviet Union by failing to maintain adequate defenses

and politically unattractive, this urge leaves little alternative but to make force, coercion and affiliation with aggressive, insecure regimes its principal tool of foreign policy.

To regain the initiative, Washington needs a new agenda for diplomatic interaction with Moscow. Americans should avoid making proposals they would not want Moscow to accept. Carter and Reagan administration posturings over the desirability of eliminating nuclear weapons encouraged Mr. Gorbachev to proceed with his public-relations denuclearization play.

Washington should be sensitive to the need to occupy high moral ground in the competition for European opinion. But it need not second-guess what ideas may be acceptable to Soviet leaders: U.S. diplomacy is not obliged to bargain with itself on the Politburo's behalf.

Three issues lie at the heart of the East-West relationship. The first is Europe's political and military stability. If there is a danger of nuclear confrontation in Europe, it probably would result from the escalation of an uprising in the Soviet orbit. NATO proposals for cuts in conventional arms should thus contribute to greater autonomy in East European nations.

Mr. Gorbachev likes to talk about the common European home. Yet he insists on perpetuating the divisions of Europe that brought about East-West hostility. America has nothing to lose and a lot to gain by asking him to put his money where his mouth is — to sign an agreement that neither superpower would interfere militarily in any European country except to protect it against armed aggression.

With major asymmetrical reductions in both alliances' forces on the Continent, such a

pledge would encourage East Europeans to exercise greater control over their destiny. Second, America has a vested interest in preventing Soviet exploitation of regional disputes. In recent years, the Kremlin has created a pattern of disruption aimed at undermining America's presence rather than advancing its own. While no comprehensive code of conduct concerning the Third World is feasible, Washington might benefit from inviting Moscow to sign a tightly formulated anti-terrorism agreement barring military aid to nations and movement of arms to nations and movement of arms to nations that target innocent civilians. The two men should discuss limited arrangements sideshooting the deployment of offensive arms in prohibited areas close to each other's borders.

Third, America has a stake in soliciting Soviet cooperation in maintaining the world export system. Moscow desperately wants the economic benefits of access to Western credits and technology and it desires membership in international financial institutions. On the other hand, it tries to gain politically by persistent advocacy of the cancellation of Third World debts and the redistribution of global wealth to the detriment of industrial democracies.

Even if Moscow were willing to pursue all these ideas, the superpowers would not become instant friends. The rivalry between the two political and economic systems would continue. But a first step can be made toward addressing the real causes rather than just consequences of friction. New thinking in Moscow must be tested by bold new proposals from Washington.

Mr. Simes is a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Mr. Bickel is an intern there. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

In Negotiating a Pullout, Don't Forget the Afghans

By Jeane Kirkpatrick

NEW YORK — Everyone who has much experience as a negotiator knows that negotiations have a goal and a dynamic of their own. The goal is an agreement; the dynamic pushes the parties toward accepting this goal as their own.

There is always a chance that one or both of the negotiators may forget what is being negotiated for. Meanwhile, the mediator, cheered on by "world opinion," works hard to persuade the parties that an agreement is what they should seek above all.

Diego Cordóvez, the United Nations deputy secretary-general, whom The Economist of London describes as "the world's most patient man," has tried for years to persuade parties to the conflict in Afghanistan that the problem created by the Soviet invasion could be solved by the withdrawal of Soviet troops.

It sounds plausible, so much so that Mr. Cordóvez persuaded some U.S. officials to agree in a secret memorandum that the United States would lend assistance to the mujahidin when the Soviet Union provided a timetable for the departure of its soldiers and began withdrawal.

William Safire has provided the best account of this secret agreement (LIT, March 25) — arrived at so secretly in December 1985 that even the president was not informed (though a clause in the agreement made the United States a guarantor).

But secrets have a way of leaking, and before long the administration and Congress began to realize how many questions the agreement left open. The closer the Soviets came to beginning a withdrawal, the more pressing these questions became.

By the time the date of March 15 had been set to begin the "front-loaded" Soviet withdrawal, the Reagan administration and Congress had realized that under the agreement the Afghan government installed by Soviet occupation forces would be left in place, and would continue to be supplied and protected by Moscow under longstanding treaties between Kabul and Moscow.

And then Washington remembered that the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan was not the goal of the heroic mujahidin fighters. Their goal was self-determination for Afghanistan, which they and everyone else believes will result in a non-communist Afghan government.

Absent such a government, the mujahidin will not stop fighting and the Afghan refugees will not go home. Instead they will continue to place nearly unbearable strains on the government of Pakistan, already hard-pressed by economic burdens and Soviet and Indian pressure.

The mujahidin are the Democrats' favorite freedom fighters, and in the Senate, Majority Leader Robert Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, personally oversaw the passage of a resolution requiring withdrawal of all Soviet troops, return of the refugees and a nonaligned Afghanistan.

The U.S. government, under pressure from Congress and from conscience, made what the Soviets have since denounced as a "new" demand for an end to Soviet aid to the Kabul government; Moscow insisted that U.S. termination of aid to the mujahidin should take place simultaneously.

Ever since, the United States has been accused of renegeing on the agreement (which it did not do; it merely filled in blanks), and all manner of vile motives have been ascribed to the Americans and Pakistanis.

The Soviets have offered various explanations of U.S. behavior. Pravda published last week the reported views of an unnamed "American journalist": "It may seem absurd to you, but I am sure our 'hawks' don't really want you to withdraw your troops from Afghanistan... There is some logic to that way of thinking. The longer you stay in Afghanistan, the more chance we have to sling mud at you."

One journalist who regards U.S. demands for a nonaligned Afghanistan as "unrealistic" is Selig Harrison (LIT, March 30). He said the United States, in calling for the cutoff of Soviet aid to the Kabul government or in asking for a new Afghan regime, was asking Moscow "to acknowledge defeat." Yet Moscow has not been "defeated" and should not be placed in a position of "conceding defeat by abandoning its client," he said.

We have nothing to lose by asking Gorbachev to put his money where his mouth is.

or to demonstrate necessary resolve. But exaggerated fears can be almost as detrimental to security as wishful thinking is.

Worst-case preoccupations have proved a blessing to Mr. Gorbachev. Since they reflect Western concerns more than Soviet designs, he has been handed a remarkable opportunity to offer the West an olive branch without sacrificing anything important.

All that he has been prepared to give away are counterproductive symbols of Soviet global ambitions, such as SS-20 missiles, rather than the ambitions themselves. The most damaging of them to American interests is the urge to act as a world power second to none. Since the Soviet Union is economically underdeveloped



Shultz and Assad Have Much to Talk About This Time

By John K. Cooley

LONDON — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz used to regard President Hafez al-Assad of Syria as his worst adversary in the Middle East. But as Mr. Shultz begins a new Middle East peace trip Sunday, he and Mr. Assad may find they have more to talk about than ever before.

To be sure, there is little prospect of any major U.S.-Syrian accord. Mr. Shultz cannot offer Mr. Assad any concessions, such as the return of the Golan Heights from Israel. Nor can the Syrian leader, currently on bad terms with Yasser Arafat, offer Mr. Shultz much help on drawing Palestinians into the Shultz peace plan for an Israeli-Palestinian settlement.

Still, Mr. Shultz and Mr. Assad, who met twice last month in Damascus, surely realize that any Middle East settlement will require the other's consent. Each also knows that Lebanon, where Syria has a huge and burdensome military presence, waits for solutions that ensure its survival, which both the United States and Syria have pledged to protect.

Syria has long regarded itself as the pivot of war or peace in the region.

Hussein of Jordan in an effort to re-establish Arab unity and to break with the Khomeini regime in Tehran. This would mean reconciling with his archrival, President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. At the Arab summit meeting late last year in Amman, Mr. Assad and Mr. Hussein seemed to be moving toward this. Then in December the Palestinian uprising began, disrupting attempts at rapprochement. Early this year, mutual propaganda attacks resumed.

What could Mr. Shultz accomplish on a new Damascus visit? Although Mr. Assad said March 8 that the Shultz peace plan will not work, he did not reject it out of hand.

Mr. Assad was pleased that Mr. Shultz stopped over in Damascus, after the bitterness of the past. And the Syrians appreciated that Secretary Shultz brought a written copy of the peace proposal he had presented to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel. Moreover, Syria and the United States have now been talking quietly about Lebanon for months.

April Glaspié, an aide to U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, was serving in the U.S. Embassy in Damascus at the time of the 1985 TWA hijacking to Beirut. She helped settle that and other crises where Syria's help was essential. She accompanied Mr. Shultz to Syria in March, and then to Beirut.

A common U.S.-Syrian purpose was to prepare for Lebanon's presidential elections this fall, which are expected to be stormy, by easing the way to political reform in that unhappy country. The idea was to reach an understanding between Syria and Lebanon's Maronite Christians, from whose ranks the Lebanese Parliament has always chosen the president.

U.S.-Syrian talks also dealt with how to make any future Arab-Israeli cease-fire in southern Lebanon as stable as the one Henry Kissinger arranged on the Golan Heights in 1974-75. Today, the slightest violation is dealt with swiftly, with the UN observer force serving as referee.

Southern Lebanon, as well as Golan, the West Bank and Gaza, is included in the Shultz plan. The United States and Syria have been quietly exploring whether the South Lebanon Army, Israel's surrogate in that area, might yield to Syrian security responsibility if Syria could give guarantees to Israel (and vice versa), and if Syria could neutralize Iranian help from Shiite extremist guerrillas. Presumably the PLO would have to agree, too.

These are big "ifs." If they all came to pass, Syria, Lebanon and UN forces might be able to keep the inter-peace, free foreign hostages and ensure the tranquility of the Lebanon-Israel border area.

All of this is only a sideshow to the drama unfolding on the West Bank and in Gaza. But dialogue is better than fighting. Any grand design for peace in the Middle East may only be the sum of many small steps forward.

The writer, an ABC news correspondent specializing in the Middle East, is writing a book on the Iran-Iraq war. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1838: Italy Is Rebuffed

MASSOWAH — Letters have been received to-night [April 1] by General San Marzano from the Negus of Abyssinia which do not display any great desire to give his assent to the proposals forwarded by the Italian General. The letters are couched in the usual vague phraseology, but the effect of them is that King John cannot for the time being make peace on the conditions imposed by the Italian government. This does not preclude the possibility of an agreement, but it diminishes the probability of an early settlement.

1913: A Visit to Albania

ROME — Duc de Montpensier's yacht, the Mekong, remained for three days in the Bay of Valona, during which the Duke paid a visit to Kemal Bey, head of the Provisional Government of Albania. He was accorded an enthusiastic welcome by the Albanians. After having made the

Albanians take the oath of fidelity to the new State. Kemal Bey left [April 1] on board the Mekong for Italy, accompanied by his son Edhan.

1938: Wonders of 1963

NEW YORK — In 25 years man will be wearing fireproof clothing made of cellulose or spun glass, which he will throw into an electric furnace to clean. A group of engineers predicted [April 1] as they sought to construct the world of 1963. Addressing 900 railroad executives at the engineering auditorium recently, the engineers said that it might be a strange world in which drought, frost, hail, insects and plant diseases would be of no consequence because human beings would get their food from "soilless farms." Man may be living in a house lighted, heated, cooled, humidified and air-cleaned by electricity. He will be vanquished and air-borne contagious diseases controlled by killing germs with ultra-violet rays.

مكرا من الأصيل



# Iran Revolutionary's Cold Days in Paris

By Youssef M. Ibrahim  
New York Times Service

PARIS — Sitting in an oversized sofa inside a dark, austere house he half-jokingly calls "the ice palace," Ayatollah Bani-Sadr, the former president of Iran and a leading opponent of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, can only dream of better days.

The house is cold because it would cost more than \$2,000 a month to heat the 12 rooms of his so-called chateau, a decrepit structure that sits on a busy highway in Versailles, a suburb of Paris.

The French police will not let him move to a cheaper, more comfortable place because his presence is dangerous to neighbors. In seven years of political asylum after he fled Iran on a stolen air force plane, he has traveled out of France only once, because he cannot get visas to enter other countries. He has left the house only three times in the last year, to "dine with some friends."

Yet, at 55, the pensive, soft-spoken, frail-looking man remains an authority on one of the few grand historical revolutions of recent times: the 1979 revolution in Iran, which he strove to bring about as a key member of the movement opposed to Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who was deposed in the Islamic Revolution and eventually fled in the summer of 1981.

There is in his tone bitter irony about France, a country that embraced him as a revolutionary and then courted him as president of Iran, but now gives him a cold shoulder, not to mention a cold house. "It's their values," he said with a sarcastic smile that hung on

his lips. "Now they are dealing with their regime."

In all, Mr. Bani-Sadr has spent more than 22 years of his adult life outside the country he is obsessed with. He fought the shah until the shah's downfall, returned triumphantly to Iran in 1979 with Ayatollah Khomeini and is back in France resisting the ayatollah, who was his mentor and idol.

But he says he is certain fate still looks kindly on him. "I am sure, absolutely sure, I will be going back to Iran," he said. Then he added the refrain often heard by many Iranians: "I think this year is the year of destiny."

Mr. Bani-Sadr's plight and his dreams resemble those of the two million Iranians exiled peppered across the world from Ankara to Los Angeles. Like these men and women of the educated Iranian middle class, he watches helplessly as the Iranian clergy pulls their country deeper into what he calls "a dark era of despotism."

But logic and perhaps wishful thinking, tell him such a nightmare cannot endure. "The country has reached an impasse," on the military, economic and internal security level, he said.

Take the war with Iraq, he said. Based on first-hand experience as president and commander in chief of the Iranian armed forces when the Gulf conflict began in September 1980, he said, Ayatollah Khomeini's regime does not welcome a victory.

"It is easier for the regime to accept a defeat," he said. "A triumphant military commander coming back from a war is much more dangerous than any opposition."

All glory, he said, is reserved for Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of

the Iranian Majlis, the parliament, who is Iran's second-ranking man after Ayatollah Khomeini and someone Mr. Bani-Sadr particularly detests. "The commander of the war is Rafsanjani, just Rafsanjani," he said. As a result, he said, no competent military authority is in charge.

Then there is the economy. Iranians tell him that Iran will be lucky if it pulls in \$5 billion to \$6 billion this year from its dwindling oil exports. But the country needs \$9 billion to run the economy at a minimum, he said.

"Seventy percent of the Iranian people can be classified as poor today," he said. "After all, this is an economy that spent \$20 billion in 1982. It cannot continue like that."

He pulls charts and studies he received from Iran, which have curves and statistics to prove his point. "They are selling drugs," to make ends meet, he said of the Iranian government. Opium and hashish sales are bringing Ayatollah Khomeini's government an extra \$2 billion a year, he said.

"People talk about Afghanistan and Latin American," Mr. Bani-Sadr said. "They should look to what Iran is doing."

And there are the political divisions, which he says have "paralyzed the regime."

Mr. Bani-Sadr said Ayatollah Hussein Ali Montazeri, who has been designated as the next supreme religious leader of Iran, has emerged as a moderate who has advocated, in numerous exhortations, a return of some democratic practices in Iran.

As a result, Ayatollah Khomeini's heir apparent has fallen out of favor, Mr. Bani-Sadr is sure.

Again, he pointed at Mr. Rafsanjani as the leading edge of this power struggle, with the strong support of Ayatollah Khomeini and his son, Ahmad Khomeini. These divisions have spilled overseas, he said, diminishing Iran's influence with followers, particularly in Lebanon.

Among other things, Mr. Rafsanjani's attempts to strip Ayatollah Montazeri of his control of militias holding hostages in Lebanon has backfired. He said representatives of Hezbollah, whose adherents are believed to hold more than 24 foreign hostages in Lebanon, recently went to Iran to serve notice they will release their hostages only if ordered to do so by Ayatollah Khomeini himself.

In the end, Mr. Bani-Sadr said, the regime's Achilles' heel is that it is losing its legitimacy inside the country with the spread of corruption and scandals that are harder to keep confidential.

"Today we have become the purveyors of scandals in the world," he said. "From now on, anyone who says Iran says corruption, terrorism, fanaticism."

He said there was no hatred in his heart, although he held a grudge against President Ronald Reagan and U.S. Republicans, who he said appeared more willing to do business with Ayatollah Khomeini. "I hope Mr. Bush will not win," he said. "He represents Reaganism, and I am a victim of Reaganism."

Mr. Bani-Sadr who has been accused, even by admirers, of self-delusion, betrayed none of that when he talked of his confidence that things will change.

When, then, does he expect to go back to Iran? "That question," he said, "only God can answer."

# U.S. Moves To Halt Flow Of Dollars To Panama

By Bill McAllister  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, frustrated by the fact that U.S. corporate tax payments may have extended the reign of General Manuel Antonio Noriega in Panama, has acted to stem the flow of such payments.

The administration suggested Thursday that if U.S. corporations did not accept the plan voluntarily, the White House might seek more direct means to block companies from sending money to Panama, whose economy has buckled under U.S. economic sanctions intended to force General Noriega to step down.

The action came a day after an influx of tax payments from U.S. companies appeared to have broken a general strike called by opponents of General Noriega, the de facto ruler of Panama, who is under indictment in the United States on charges of drug trafficking and racketeering.

Under the White House plan, the U.S. government will put all money it owes Panama in an account at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York that will be controlled by Eric Arturo Delvalle. The United States recognizes Mr. Delvalle, who was deposed as president after attempting to dismiss General Noriega, as Panama's legitimate ruler.

The chief White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said the Reagan administration would encourage individuals and corporations to make any payments due to Panama into a similar account to be established by the Treasury Department.

[The Internal Revenue Service issued regulations Friday ensuring that the Americans who make their accounts can receive credits on their U.S. taxes for foreign tax payments. The Associated Press reported from Washington.]

Apparently the fear that U.S. companies would lose their U.S. tax credits led a number of corporations to make tax payments to the Noriega government.

Mr. Fitzwater said Thursday that the payments were made against the wishes of U.S. officials but that the corporations had insisted they were legally obligated to make the payments.

It was not immediately clear whether the White House action had come quickly enough to stem the flow of U.S. dollars into Panama. Millions of dollars in quarterly tax payments were due in Panama on Thursday.



Children being given lunch of rice, beans and chicken at a church in a poor section of Panama City.

# New Iraqi Gas Attacks Kill 75, Iran Says

PARIS — Iran said Friday that 75 more people died and at least 100 were injured in new Iraqi mustard gas attacks.

For the first time, Tehran broadcast a national alert that widespread Iraqi attacks with chemical weapons were likely on major Iranian cities. The radio broadcast demonstrated a new signal tone to warn of such an attack.

Iran said the attacks occurred in at least five border villages in northeastern Iraq. The Iranian news agency IRNA named them as Sushaym, Domana, Balakha, Jafar and Olyan in the Qara Dagh region, which lies about 25 kilometers (15 miles) west of the border.

There was no independent confirmation or comment from Iraq.

The Iranian report came amid growing international concern that widespread use of chemical arms in the Iran-Iraq war was becoming a distinct possibility. Over the past

few days various Iraqi officials, including Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, said Iraq would use every weapon in its arsenal to defend against Iranian offensives of Iraqi territory.

An Iranian official said his country may come under domestic pressure to respond in kind, although the Iranian foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati, told the 40-nation Disarmament Conference in Geneva on Thursday that Iran "will never" use chemical weapons.

Iran accused Iraq two weeks ago of killing 5,000 Kurdish people in chemical bomb raids after Iranian troops overrun a string of Kurdish villages with the help of pro-Iranian Kurdish guerrillas.

Iranian and Arab officials said that offensive, which is continuing, was slowly unfolding as a potentially significant threat to the northern oil-producing region of Iraq.

Iran also announced Thursday

that it had fired two missiles into the northern city of Kirkuk in a vital Iraqi oil-producing area.

These developments come as the tempo of the war appeared to heat up, with Iranian advances in the northern front bringing its troops closer to Kirkuk while the frequency of attacks on tankers and ships in the Gulf has increased.

Iran announced that its Revolutionary Guards have surrounded 5,000 Iraqi troops around a strategic hydroelectric dam on Lake Darbandikhan, 128 kilometers from Kirkuk. Iran said two weeks ago that it had captured as many as 4,000 Iraqi soldiers in earlier battles in that region.

Some experts said Iraq's resort to chemical weapons reflects desperation and exhaustion with the war. "The Iraqis are not winning the war, but the Iraqis are really beginning to lose it," an analyst said.

He said Iraq had tried everything

to stop the war — from diplomacy to attacks on Iran's oil facilities to missile assaults on major cities — to no avail.

An Iranian official who lives in Western Europe said Friday that while Iran indeed was reluctant to use chemical weapons, he had "no doubts the moral restraints will weaken considerably" as the war drags on.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said elements of the Iranian Army and the Revolutionary Guards were putting pressure on the Iranian government to use chemical weapons. "I have no doubts we have them," he said.

**New Figures on Mines**

The U.S. Navy has found and destroyed 41 mines in the Gulf since its sweeping operations began last year, including 13 in the past three months, a military spokesman said Friday as reported by The Associated Press in Bahrain.

# Ortega Says New U.S. Aid to Contras Won't Jeopardize the Cease-Fire

MANAGUA — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra said new U.S. humanitarian aid to the Nicaraguan rebels would not jeopardize a 60-day cease-fire that began Friday, as long as the assistance was administered by a neutral party.

Mr. Ortega was responding Thursday to approval in Congress earlier in the day of a \$48 million bill renewing humanitarian aid to the rebels, who are known as contras, while efforts continue to end the civil war in Nicaragua. On Friday, President Ronald Reagan signed the aid package into law.

"If the delivery of the aid is overseen by a neutral organization, the Sapoia accord will be maintained," Mr. Ortega said in a reference to the cease-fire agreement signed last week by Sandinist and contra negotiators in the town of Sapoia.

Under the agreement, the rebels will be able to keep their arms during the cease-fire and receive humanitarian aid through "neutral organizations," such as the International Red Cross. Any U.S. aid

will have to be channeled through such an organization.

Mr. Ortega said the possibility of new U.S. military aid for the contras continued to be a threat.

"Today, Reagan got the humanitarian aid he wanted, but tomorrow another package could be passed, one that includes military aid," Mr. Ortega said. "There are further threats from the United States that will continue, as will the pressure from that country."

On Thursday, the United Nations said its investigators had determined that Nicaraguan troops did cross into Honduras two weeks ago. The incursion led to a U.S. airlift of troops. Mr. Ortega had denied any incursion.

**Contras Ready to Stop**

The New York Times reported earlier from La Viga Norte, Nicaragua.

Guerrillas operating in northern Nicaragua say they are ready to stop fighting and resume civilian life if their leaders directed them to do so.

"Without leaders, we're just bands of raiders," said a fighter who gave his name as Marcos, one of the contras camped on Thursday near La Viga Norte. "Leaders are what makes us an army. We have to follow their orders."

After contras and Sandinist leaders unexpectedly signed the cease-fire agreement, questions were immediately raised about whether foot soldiers would accept it. But Sandinist infantrymen have said they support the truce, and contras said the same.

"We're waiting to see what happens, because we don't trust the Sandinists," said Marcos, 18, who said he was a five-year veteran of the civil war. "We're fighting for democracy, and we want to fight until victory. When our leaders tell us we have a victory, of course we'll do what they say."

Another contra, who gave his name as Byron, said. "For the moment, we have the supplies we need, enough to fight for quite a while longer."

# his Time

aspic, an aide to U.S. Secretary of State Richard Armitage serving in the U.S. Embassy in Beirut at the time of the hijacking to Beirut. She died that and other crises in the Middle East.

Today, the slightest whisper with Syria, with the UN force serving as referee, Syria, Lebanon and Israel, as well as the West Bank and Gaza, is a potential flash point. The United States and Syria have been quarreling for decades over the Golan Heights, Syria's strategic role in the Arab world, and the Syrian security guarantee for Syria could give Iraqis (and vice versa), and it may neutralize Iranian help in strengthening its position.

It would have to be a move as free as Syria's, and it might be able to keep the border area free of foreign troops and the tranquility of the Lebanon-Gaza area.

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3 Games	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 Games	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 Games	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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GP-52



# Jackson's Effort in Wisconsin Has 'Almost Mystical' Appeal

By E.J. Dionne Jr.  
New York Times Service

MADISON, Wisconsin — State Representative David Clarenbach captures the spirit of many Wisconsin liberals when he says, "I'd rather decide who should be, rather than who can be, president."

In Madison, the state capital, which has been a center of progressivism for more than 80 years, views such as Mr. Clarenbach's are building support for the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson. In a matter of weeks his campaign for the Wisconsin primary, which is Tuesday, has been transformed into a vibrant crusade as more and more people see him as the bearer of the state's progressive tradition.

Those who support other candidates speak with varying degrees of enthusiasm for their favorites. But only Mr. Jackson's partisans speak of their choice as nothing short of a moral imperative.

"You ask people, 'Why are you voting for Jackson?'" said Michelle Watson, 21, campus organizer at the University of Wisconsin for Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts. "And they say, 'Because it's the right thing to do.'"

Mr. Clarenbach, who was elected to the Wisconsin Legislature in 1974 at age 29, said of the Jackson

campaign: "There is a magical, almost mystical nature to it."

No one is more aware of this than backers of Mr. Dukakis, who, Wisconsin polls show, is fighting with Mr. Jackson for first place.

"The Jackson support — it's catching," Ms. Watson said. She said Mr. Jackson was "almost a folk hero."

On the office wall of Tom Loftus, a Democrat who is the speaker of the Wisconsin Assembly, there is a painting of Robert M. La Follette, who, as governor of Wisconsin at the turn of the century and later as a U.S. senator, was a founder and leader of the progressive movement. Mr. Loftus understands how important the liberal vote is in Wisconsin.

"You have a choice between two kinds of liberalism," he said. "You have this pragmatic I-can-win-the-election liberal, and you have this articulate I-can-tell-you-what-you-believe-in-your-heart liberal."

Mr. Dukakis, the pragmatic liberal, is Mr. Loftus's candidate, and the speaker is hoping that his man will gain ground as voters focus on Mr. Jackson not as a cause but as a potential nominee.

This view may be catching on. An informal student poll by The Daily Cardinal, the campus newspaper at the University of Wisconsin, showed Mr. Jackson and Mr. Dukakis running nearly even. If the governor runs close to Mr. Jackson at the university, he should do well against him in less liberal parts of the state.

Mr. Dukakis Spices Rhetoric  
David S. Broder of The Washington Post reported from Milwaukee. Mr. Dukakis has sought to rein-

vigorate his campaign with a shot of rhetoric reminiscent of a defeated rival, Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri.

At a rally Thursday night at Serb Hall on Milwaukee's South Side, Mr. Dukakis lit into the Reagan administration's record in phrases echoing Mr. Gephardt's.

"This administration has mortgaged our future to a bunch of defense contractors and merger maniacs and sharp operators on Wall Street," Mr. Dukakis said. "They've turned Main Street America into a shopping mall for foreign investors. And now they want a new four-year contract from the American people. Who do they think they are? How dumb do they think we are?"

The blunt language was the clearest response yet to the criticism Mr. Dukakis received from many quarters after his unexpectedly wide loss to Mr. Jackson in Michigan. Critics, and some supporters, said he needed to intensify his message.

Mr. Dukakis also sought Thursday to draw an implicit contrast with Mr. Jackson on the issue of experience, saying his devotion to "job-creating, economy-building" was "something I've lived with and worked towards during every one of my 25 years in public service."

Mr. Dukakis's director of operations, Jack Corrigan, said Thursday that "Jackson will do well here because Wisconsin 'has a tradition of supporting very liberal candidates' and because Republicans often cross over to vote in the Democratic contest when there are no hot Republican contests.



MOROCCAN WELCOME — The U.S. secretary of defense, Frank C. Carucci, was greeted Friday by Foreign Minister Abdellatif Filali of Morocco in the southern city of Marrakesh. Mr. Carucci is on a three-day visit to discuss military cooperation with King Hassan II and other officials.

# Japan's Leaders React Angrily To U.S. Sanctions on Toshiba

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japanese government and business leaders reacted sharply Friday to an agreement by U.S. congressional negotiators to include stringent curbs against Toshiba Corp. in an omnibus trade bill.

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said Friday that the Toshiba provision in the bill was among several that could result in a presidential veto. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Officials described the U.S. action as a violation of Japanese sovereignty, and raised the possibility of bringing the United States before a major trade tribunal, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Hajime Tamura, the minister of international trade and industry, was especially critical, calling the congressional decision "foolish" and "very regrettable."

Condemnation also came from the government's chief spokesman, Kazuo Ohuchi, from Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno and from Toshiba's president, Joichi Ise.

On a separate trade issue, the United States announced that it would carry out a threat to challenge Japan's beef and citrus import quotas before GATT following the expiration Thursday of a bilateral agreement covering the

foods. United Press International reported from Washington. Japanese officials said that they would seek a continuation of talks between the two countries.

Many Japanese believe that Americans have overreacted to the Toshiba case, and have not treated seriously the penalties that Japan itself already imposed.

Mr. Ohuchi said the government would urge the Reagan administration to lobby Congress for a reversal of its conferees' action.

On Thursday, House and Senate negotiators agreed to punish Toshiba because a subsidiary, Toshiba Machine Co., sold militarily sensitive technology to the Soviet Union from 1982 to 1984.

The sale involved sophisticated milling machines capable of producing ultra-quiet propellers that would make Soviet submarines harder to detect.

In their trade bill negotiations, the congressional conferees agreed to ban all Toshiba Machine sales in the United States for three years. They also imposed a three-year prohibition on federal government purchases from Toshiba Corp., the parent company.

Last year, the Japanese government ordered Toshiba to stop all exports to Communist countries for a year. Last week, the Tokyo District Court found Toshiba Machine guilty of illegally trading with the Soviet Union, fining it the equivalent of \$16,000 and imposing

suspended prison sentences on two former executives.

While the sentences were light, the judge sharply criticized Toshiba Machine. In the Japanese context, the social disgrace implied in such an attack is significant punishment.

On Friday, Mr. Tamura, the trade minister, complained of "highly cultivated" U.S. congressmen who, he said, had criticized the court judgment as only "mild punishment."

Senator Angered  
The Tokyo court decision in the Toshiba case so angered one U.S. senator that he backed away from less stringent sanctions against Toshiba during congressional negotiations. The Washington Post reported from Washington.

Senator Jake Garn, Republican of Utah, backed away from a compromise that imposed tough penalties for future Toshiba sales in the United States but which omitted any punishment for the sale of computerized milling machines.

"The Japanese court punishment amounted to nothing more than a slap on the wrist with a wet noodle," Mr. Garn said.

Japanese see some racism in the congressional action Thursday, as a Norwegian company that also was involved in the high-technology sale to the Soviets, Kongsberg Vapenfabrik, was rarely mentioned in the debate even though sanctions also apply to it.

Turks Kill 9 Kurdish Rebels  
The Associated Press

MARDIN, Turkey — At least nine suspected Kurdish guerrillas were killed in a shoot-out with security forces in this southeastern province Friday, the Anatolian News Agency reported.

# Seoul Apologizes for Silence Over '80 Kwangju Killings

New York Times Service

SEOUL — The government apologized Friday for its long silence over the 1980 killings of hundreds of protesters in Kwangju.

But the statement, an effort to ease the passions surrounding an incident that has haunted South Korea, appeared to fall short of a formal apology for the killings.

Chung Han Mo, the minister of information, said the government "offers its sincere apology not only to the victims of the turmoil but also to all residents of Kwangju and the general public for failing to solve this problem even though eight years have passed."

He also said the government would pay compensation to the victims and their families and support efforts to erect a memorial.

In May 1980, troops were sent into Kwangju to quell an uprising protesting the government's failure to make democratic changes. They called for the resignation of Mr. Chun, then a lieutenant general, who seized power in a 1979 military coup.

Some protesters were armed, and soldiers stormed the city. By official count, 191 people died, but opposition groups insist that as many as 2,000 people were killed.

brutality, tarring the government of former President Chun Doo Hwan and that of his successor, Roh Tae Woo. For many, Kwangju was unforgivable and the government's silence intolerable.

Instead, the government expressed "regret over the pain and suffering of the victims, their families and the Korean people."

Kwangju has lived as a symbol of

# TRADE: White House Warns of a Veto on New Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

shift of authority to the trade representative.

The president also would retain his authority to decide what type of restraints to impose to aid U.S. industries threatened by surges in imports. But the machinery for arriving at a decision would be streamlined.

Even as the bill moved ahead in Congress, concerns about a possible veto were growing. Senator John C. Danforth, Republican of Missouri, said the plant-closing provision and several others "clearly would sink the legislation unless they were removed."

Representative Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, the chairman of the House-Senate conference committee that produced the package, said that there was bound to be some grumbling but that he was pleased with the final product.

"We worked long and hard, and I think evidence that it's a good

product is that nobody's happy about it," he said.

In last-minute bargaining Mr. Rostenkowski and the Senate Finance Committee chairman, Lloyd Benetsen, Democrat of Texas, endorsed the provision that Mr. Gephardt had made the centerpiece of his campaign for the presidency, which he dropped last week. It would have required 10 percent annual rollbacks in "excess and unwarranted" surpluses that other countries run in trade with the United States.

In its place, Mr. Rostenkowski and Mr. Benetsen settled on a modified Senate alternative that calls on the U.S. trade representative to list foreign trade barriers and, if necessary, use import restrictions to force their removal.

The bill still would leave room to waive the curbs if the cost "would be substantially out of proportion to the benefits of action."

(AP Wire)

Under the bill, authority to impose restraints in retaliation for foreign trade practices that violate international trade rules would be transferred from the president to the U.S. trade representative. But the president would still be empowered to waive action under some circumstances.

Mr. Reagan has opposed the

# BORDER: Symbolic Retreat by Israeli Establishment

(Continued from Page 1)

philosophers of the settler movement, using the biblical term for the West Bank. "It's a make-believe performance of mighty efforts so that later on they can say they couldn't succeed and we'll simply have to get rid of the land."

The politician Mr. Haetzni most admires, former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, also criticized the restrictions, saying they were unnecessary and potentially dangerous. Mr. Sharon attempted to force a vote in Israel's inner cabinet on his own proposals for restoring order in the territories but was blocked by the leader of his own hawkish political party, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Mr. Sharon and Mr. Haetzni offer a simple solution to suppressing the uprising, in which at least 114 Palestinians have been killed.

They would expel dozens, perhaps hundreds, of suspected activists and their families; they would shut the doors of every Arab building, trade union, professional society, student organization, and they would bulldoze tens, perhaps hundreds, of homes in retaliation against stone and gasoline bomb throwers. Such measures, Mr. Sharon has asserted, would

end the violence within a few days or weeks.

The Israeli military establishment appears to be moving in Mr. Sharon's direction, but slowly. More than 4,000 suspected activists are in prison, 500 of them in administrative detention where they can be held indefinitely without charge or trial. The Shehbiyah youth movement has been banned, and the Palestine Press Service, an information conduit to journalists, has been ordered closed for six months. Houses have been bulldozed and numerous economic sanctions imposed.

But the army appears unwilling to go all the way because, unlike Mr. Sharon, its stated goal is not to guarantee Israel's permanent hegemony over the occupied areas but rather to put down the present uprising and buy time while Israel's civilian leaders debate the political future of the area.

Ultimately, Israeli generals, along with Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, do not accept that the Green Line has been permanently erased. And they see the settlers as a potentially explosive security problem, not as an asset.

Mr. Goodman said they also see increasingly that the tough sanctions of recent weeks — forcing merchants to close their shops each morning, cutting off telephone

lines, restricting gasoline supplies and travel — are alienating middle-class Palestinians who are Israel's potential negotiating partners.

But the army has little choice, given Israel's political stalemate and the lack of consensus for negotiation. So it continues with half-hearted, incremental measures: imprisoning hundreds but expelling so far just four, beating and shooting rioters but only when deemed unavoidable, restricting where reporters can go but not what they write.

And it is redrawing the old boundaries in an attempt to isolate the uprising. The measure was taken because security officials said they feared activists were planning a major outbreak of violence for Land Day, last Wednesday's traditional day of protest, that would spill over the line and create new links between the Palestinians of the territories and Israel's 750,000 Arab citizens.

It did not happen quite that way. The territories were indeed swept by a new wave of violence in which four were killed and 60 wounded. But just a few miles away in Israel proper, within sight of West Bank villages, Israeli Arabs held a series of peaceful rallies demanding equal rights for themselves and an independent homeland next-door for their Palestinian brethren.

# ISRAEL: 2 Killed as Officials Warn Against Violence

(Continued from Page 1)

of a Jewish extremist group who were imprisoned after their conviction in armed attacks on Palestinians in the West Bank. Reuters reported from Jerusalem.

A government spokesman said Ira Kappaport's sentence was reduced by four months and Yitzhak Genir's by two and a half months. The two were convicted of belonging to an extremist group known as "the Jewish underground."

Meanwhile, the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, trying to win support for a new Middle East peace plan, arrived in Rome on Friday. He said he would be happy if leaders in the Middle East gave even tentative signs of willingness to endorse the plan.

Mr. Shultz, who in February said he hoped for definite replies by mid-March, suggested on the way to Rome that his expectations were now much less ambitious.

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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 2-3, 1988

ECONOMIC SCENE

An Expert Panel's Outline For Keeping U.S. on Top

By LEONARD SILK

NEW YORK — Is the United States losing its place as possessor of the world's strongest economy? And, if so, what can it do to check its declining economic and political power? In an effort to answer those questions, which underlie the presidential campaign and set the agenda for the next administration, the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington assembled a bipartisan group of business and government leaders, headed by William E. Brock, the former special trade representative and secretary of labor in the Reagan administration.

Among the group's conclusions:
• The American economy remains the world's most powerful but, without further improvements in trade and productivity, its relative position will "continue to decline."

• The U.S. industry is still at the cutting edge of technological innovation, but its lead has narrowed and it has been surpassed in many manufacturing applications.

• The dollar remains the world's dominant currency, but its future has been clouded by the United States' shift from leading international creditor to greatest debtor.

• Tensions between U.S. security and economic interests are rising, as security obligations have remained relatively constant while competition with allies has intensified. Hence, "the balance between economic and security interests must be struck."

The strategy proposed by the report for solving these problems would be as "vital first step" the improvement of the capital position of the United States by curbing the budget deficit and shifting the balance of resource use from consumption to saving. These changes would lower the cost of capital, spur investment and reduce reliance on borrowing from abroad.

But the group says cutting the budget or saving more will not begin to solve everything. It calls for improving the productivity and flexibility of the U.S. work force, especially by "upgrading education at all levels."

LAST WEEK, in two lectures at Duke University that in many ways parallel the center's report, Derek C. Bok, president of Harvard University, focused on the failings of the U.S. educational system. He cited a curious dilemma: Knowledge is crucial to economic growth in the post-industrial society, and U.S. universities are the greatest suppliers of new scientific knowledge. Then, Mr. Bok asked, "Why do we find ourselves losing large markets to Japan even in high-tech industries?"

His answer: insufficient willingness to save and invest; poor public policies, including deficits and costly, cumbersome regulations; poor education and training; and ineffective management. Mr. Bok noted the growth of a large "underclass," with 26 million functional illiterates and 34 million people in poverty.

Most striking, coming from the president of Harvard, was Mr. Bok's criticism of American higher education as a source of the nation's weak economic and industrial performance. He blamed the business schools for putting too much emphasis on finance and analytic skills rather than on manufacturing, and for relatively neglecting such fields as international business, the motivation of workers, government relations and production.

He criticized engineering schools for placing too little emphasis on design and "industrial engineering." He said schools of public administration had been "among the weakest of our professional schools and are nonexistent in many good universities."

He held that schools of education suffer "because we know too little about how students learn and how they can be taught more effectively." And he blamed American universities for neglecting the study of the causes of poverty and how to cure it.

It did not happen overnight. The territories were carved up by a new wave of violence that had been killed and wounded. But just a few miles away, the proper, within sight of the proper, Israeli Arabs had been peaceful, calm, and happy. Rights for themselves and their children, homeland, and peace.

He hoped for definite results and March, suggested on the way to Rome that his expectations were much less ambitious.

In Italy he was accompanied by President Francesco Cossiga, interim foreign minister, and Andreotti, and Pope John Paul II before embarking Sunday for a second peace mission in the East in 3 months.

ESCORTS & GUARDS

LONDON (AP) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's second day in Rome was marked by a series of meetings with Italian officials.

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Surplus Narrows In Japan

Trade Figure Falls To \$6.85 Billion

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan's surplus in the current account, the widest trade measure, narrowed to \$6.85 billion in February from \$7.63 billion a year earlier, but widened from a \$3.52 billion surplus in January, the Finance Ministry said Friday.

It was the second consecutive month that the current account surplus had declined from a year earlier, after an rise in December. Current account measures a country's trade goods and services, as well as certain transfers.

In merchandise trade alone, Japan's surplus narrowed to \$7.44 billion in February from \$8.28 billion a year earlier, but was wider than the \$4.58 billion surplus in January. Those figures were not adjusted for seasonal variations.

On an adjusted basis, the current account in February showed a surplus of \$7.86 billion, narrowing from \$8.03 billion in January, while the merchandise trade surplus narrowed to \$8.45 billion, from \$9.10 billion the previous month.

The combined current account surplus in the 11 months to February stood at \$76.42 billion.

Ministry officials said the current account surplus for fiscal 1987, which ended Thursday, would be close to a government target of \$82 billion, compared with the record \$101.4 billion in the 1986 fiscal year.

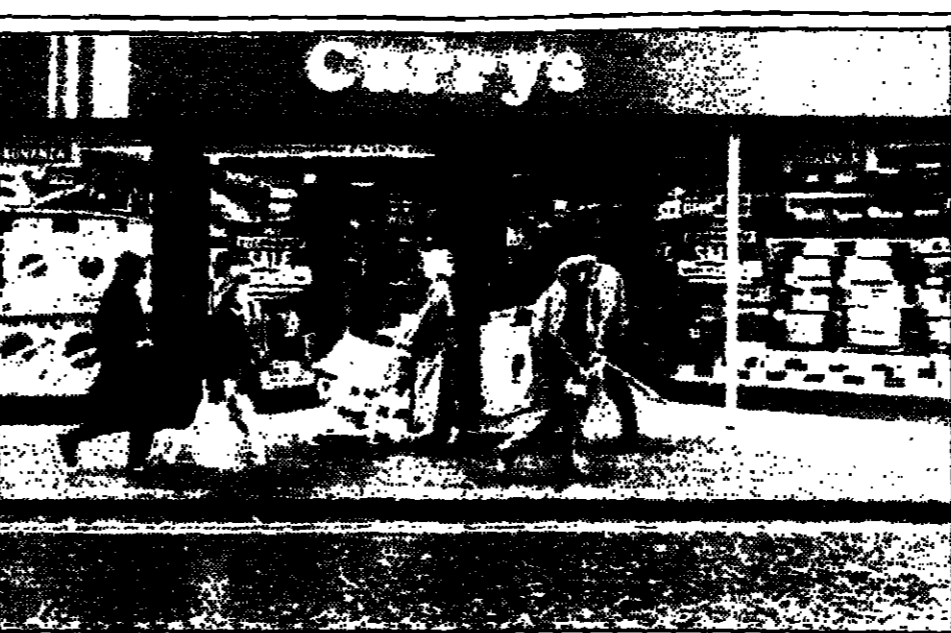
He said that although exports had shown double-digit growth, imports had risen "remarkably."

Imports, unadjusted for seasonal variations, soared 45.1 percent to \$12.43 billion in February, from \$8.56 billion a year earlier. That outpaced a steady 17.9 percent rise in exports during the month, to \$19.87 billion, from \$16.65 billion a year earlier, the ministry said.

The robustness of Japan's economy could trim the trade imbalance by more than \$10 billion in 1988, according to some economists.

David Pike, economist for the UBS Phillips & Drew International securities firm, forecast the current account surplus for this year at a conservative \$75 billion. That would compare with a record surplus of \$86.69 billion on current account in calendar 1987.

(AP, Reuters)



A Currys store in London. Matsui, the company's private-label brand, has been a success.

Matsui: Only the Name Is Japanese

By Steve Lohr

LONDON — It seemed a sure-fire marketing plan: a range of consumer-electronics goods branded with a Japanese name, a rising sun symbol and the catchy motto, "Japanese Technology Made Perfect."

For three years, the Matsui line of televisions, videotape recorders, radios and the like were an unqualified success. Currys, a leading British consumer-electronics retailer, sold several million Matsui products, backed by a promotional budget of more than \$400 million.

Yet recently, a few niggling problems have surfaced. And the Matsui story reads like a case study of both the rewards and the potential perils of trying to capitalize on the cachet of a foreign-sounding brand name.

First, it appears that the only thing Japanese in the Matsui products is the name. Like so many electronics goods today, they are made of components from various countries, including Taiwan, South Korea, Malaysia, Yugoslavia and Britain, and assembled in several countries.

"The Matsui goods are made anywhere but in Japan," said Roy Hill, a senior officer in the Oxford trading standards office, a government consumer-protection agency that charged Currys with misleading advertising last December.

Then, there is the matter of the name itself, a fairly common Japanese family name, but not

Iwane Matsui, commander of Japanese forces in China, who invaded Nanking in 1937. Roughly 40,000 people died in the ensuing "Rape of Nanking," mostly Chinese civilians. General Matsui was hanged after the war.

The Matsui name, not surprisingly, has brought protest from some British World War II veterans. Harold Payne, president of the Far East Prisoners of War, calls it "absolutely diabolical" that British companies have re-



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common. It is tantalizingly close to Mitsui, the name of one of Japan's largest industrial groups, and there is a Matsui construction company in Japan.

But unfortunately for the company, one of the better-known holders of the name was General

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See MATSUI, Page 8

Federated Signs Sale Pact With Campeau, Macy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CINCINNATI — Federated Department Stores Inc., the fifth-largest U.S. retailer, said Friday that it had signed a definitive agreement to be sold to Campeau Corp. for \$6.58 billion.

Federated also said it had signed a definitive agreement with R.H. Macy & Co. that calls for Macy to acquire two Federated divisions for \$1.1 billion.

Walter Loeb, a retail industry analyst with the investment firm Morgan Stanley & Co., predicted that Goldsmith's department stores also would be sold.

He said Campeau would probably retain Bloomingdale's, Lazarus and Abraham & Straus, which he called "the core companies that made Federated."

The deal ran along the lines of a "lockup" agreement between Macy and Federated reached last month, which gave Macy the right to buy Bloomingdale's and I. Magnin if the two companies' merger agreement fell through.

Federated had reached the merger agreement with Macy on March 2 but reopened the bidding after Campeau raised its offer last week.

The purchase of the two divisions would give Macy an expanded presence in California and the Southwest. Most of Macy's nearly 100 department and specialty stores are in the East.

The fight for Federated began on Jan. 25, when Campeau offered \$4.2 billion to buy the retailer, which rejected the offer as inadequate.

Campeau raised its bid, but Federated spurned the Canadian company's advances until the end of February, when the retailer agreed to negotiate with Campeau.

But as the Federated board was to meet to review that proposal, Macy presented its own bid, and on March 2, Federated and Macy announced their merger agreement.

Court battles over Federated's "poison pill" takeover defense ensued, and both suitors continued to raise their offers until the Federated board called for "final bids" to be presented Wednesday.

(Reuters, AP, UPI)

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other financial data.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Country, Currency, and Value.

Forward Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Term, and Rate.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and other financial data.

Key Money Rates

Table with columns for Instrument, Rate, and other financial data.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and other financial data.

Gold

Table with columns for Location, Price, and other financial data.

Dallas Bank Expecting New Losses

By Thomas C. Hayes

DALLAS — First Republic Bank has disclosed in a filing with the government that it expects to report a "significant net loss" for the first quarter and that losses will continue through the year.

An official close to First Republic Bank, who asked not to be identified, said examiners of the Comptroller of the Currency would finish their analysis of the banking organization's mounting loan troubles in a matter of days and that the quarterly loss would be announced as early as next week.

No specific estimate of the first-quarter loss was included in a draft of First Republic Bank's 1987 annual report, which was filed Wednesday with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

First Republic Bank's deteriorating condition is being closely watched by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., which rescued the bank from a run on deposits two weeks ago with a \$1 billion loan and a guarantee of all deposits. The relief plan was the second-largest bailout in U.S. banking history.

L. William Seidman, chairman of the FDIC, has declined to estimate the agency's final cost for a First Republic Bank bailout, but analysts said unabated losses would push the total higher.

The FDIC paid \$4.5 billion to Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co. to rescue it in 1984, but has recovered much of that through loan liquidations. Mr. Seidman said last week that its final cost would be \$1.7 billion, and noted that First Republic Bank was roughly the size of Continental.

Many analysts believe Mr. Seidman will be unable to find another bank or investor group to bid for First Republic Bank, leaving the FDIC to operate it for several years as it did with Continental Illinois. In either case, First Republic Bank's had loans likely would be isolated in a collections bank, with the healthier bank recapitalized by notes from the FDIC.

In the annual report, First Republic Bank's independent auditor, Arthur Andersen & Co., said mounting troubles "indicate that the corporation may be unable to continue in its present form."

First Republic Bank also said in the report that some key financial ratios may decline before the end of June to a level where \$33 million in long-term debt would be in technical default.

Greenspan Warns Congress Not to Rush Market Reforms

By Nathaniel C. Nash

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Federal Reserve Board has given Congress a message that some legislators wanted to hear and some did not: Do not rush to pass legislation to avert another stock market collapse.

Arguing that analysis needs to be done and that some problems lingering since the October crash might be self-correcting, Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Fed, said Thursday that the board's governors had concluded that legislative proposals to reshape the regulatory structure of the markets "appear premature."

"I know that there is some developing impatience in the Congress with respect to the speed at which progress has been made," Mr. Greenspan told the Senate Banking

Committee. "Yet there is a persuasive and legitimate sense that acting hastily could inadvertently destabilize the markets, creating the very type of episode we are endeavoring to avoid."

Mr. Greenspan specifically declined to support a bill that Senator William Proxmire, Democrat of Wisconsin and the committee chairman, introduced Thursday. The bill would create a regulatory coordinating committee to handle intermarket issues.

Mr. Greenspan said he felt the chances of another precipitous fall in stock prices at this point were slim. The market is considerably below its levels of last fall, he noted, and the use of portfolio insurance and trading in stock index futures and index options — activities that accelerated the market plunge — has declined significantly since October.

The Greenspan testimony was supported by David S. Ruder, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and Wendy L. Gramm, chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. It gave the clear indication to date that, with a lack of regulatory support, a divided Congress is unlikely to pass substantive legislation this year to revamp the regulatory system.

All three regulators asked Congress to wait until after a presidential working group on the market had made its recommendations, due by May 19, to the White House. The regulators defended the working group's goals and rejected charges that it was merely a tactic by the Reagan administration to avoid legislation this year.

On March 18, President Ronald Reagan, through executive order, created the working group, which includes George D. Gould, undersecretary of the Treasury for finance,

and the chairman of the Fed, the SEC and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. The group is mandated to work out sharp differences of opinion on how and whether to rearrange regulatory authority.

Although some legislators, such as Mr. Proxmire, are pushing for legislation, others are supporting a wait-and-see posture.

"I really feel very strongly we ought to wait until after May 19," said Senator Alan J. Dixon, Democrat of Illinois, who has said he was leery about intrusive legislation.

Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, Republican of New York, agreed.

"I think that legislative action, and particularly the kind that we're capable of, could be much more destabilizing and destructive of the very objectives we talked about achieving," he said.

Wall Street Offerings Up in Quarter

But Year to Year, Stock and Bond Underwriting Plunged

By Kurt Eichenwald

NEW YORK — Corporations found Wall Street a greater source of new money in the first three months of this year than during the shell-shocked climate after the stock market collapse in October.

The amount for stock and bond underwriting jumped 58 percent in the first quarter, to \$67.9 billion, from \$43.1 billion in the previous quarter. That compares with growth of only 6 percent in the same period a year earlier.

"It certainly was an active quarter and compared favorably with late last year," said Robert Scott, managing director of capital market services at Morgan Stanley & Co. "What you are really looking at in the lower numbers is the effect of the crash."

The amount of stock and bond offerings should continue to grow this quarter as Wall Street continues to recover, underwriters said.

Nonetheless, the year-to-year comparisons show caution among investors. Amid a rise in interest rates and the continuing aftershock of the market plunge, the dollar amount of new securities underwriting dropped precipitously in the first quarter when compared with that in the quarter a year earlier.

The \$67.9 billion in stocks, bonds and other securities issued in the first quarter was down 24 percent from the record \$89.5 billion a year earlier, according to IDD Information Services, which tracks new issues. The drop occurred in both the debt and equity markets.

Overall, the amount of debt issues fell even more, by 38 percent, to \$9.8 billion, from \$15.9 billion. The number of initial public offerings plummeted by 64 percent, to 51, from 143 a year earlier, but the dollar amount of those offerings stayed relatively stable, falling 10 percent, to \$7.1 billion from \$7.9 billion. The figures reflect strength in the offerings being made, analysts said.

Merrill Lynch Capital Markets, which was ranked third a year ago, captured the top spot in the most recent quarter with \$11.7 billion in new issues, according to IDD.

More important, the firm's share of the market grew to 17.2 percent, from 12.7 percent a year earlier. It was the first quarter in which the company ranked first in underwriting, a company spokesman said.

"We have had a three-year effort that is paying off," said Roger M.

the amount of high-yield, or "junk bond," issues fell 38 percent, to \$4.2 billion, from \$6.8 billion.

The largest part of the debt market, nonconvertible debt issues, fell 18 percent, to \$56.6 billion, from \$69.4 billion in the previous year. Convertible debt issues virtually collapsed, falling 94 percent, to \$26.9 million, from \$4.1 billion a year earlier. There were only 6 new convertible debt issues, compared with 31 a year earlier.

Mortgage-related debt, which constituted a significant percentage of all domestic issues last year, dropped 21 percent, to \$25.7 billion, from \$32.4 billion.

In the equity markets, issues took a beating when compared with the previous year's unusually heavy flow during the bull market. Common stock issues, excluding closed-end funds, fell 86 percent to \$1.2 billion from \$8.8 billion a year earlier.

But the closed-end funds played a significant role in holding down the losses for common stock issues in the first quarter. When those funds are included, according to IDD, the amount of common stock issues fell only 35 percent, to \$7.7 billion, from \$11.9 billion.

Among the investment banking leaders, Wheat, First Securities Inc. jumped to the head of the equity issue underwriters because of its \$2 billion issue for Massachusetts Financial Services Co.

Salomon Brothers Inc., which led the listing a year ago, released a late rush of issues that helped it place second, with 14.4 percent of the market. Goldman, Sachs & Co. was third, with 12.3 percent.

In some financing sectors, the year-to-year comparisons showed sharp declines. In the debt markets,

Investors Still Favor Bond And Money Market Funds

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — U.S. investors continued to favor money market and bond funds over equity mutual funds in February, a trend that began last spring and accelerated after the stock market plunge in October.

In February, the net flow, after redemptions, into equity mutual funds fell 24 percent to \$2.2 billion, from \$2.9 billion in January, while investments in bond funds rose 5 percent to \$6.1 billion, from \$5.8 billion, the Investment Company Institute, a trade group in Washington, reported Thursday.

Equity fund assets at the end of February had declined to \$193.8 billion, from \$241.9 billion Sept. 30, while bond-fund assets had risen to \$287.4 billion, from \$279.1 billion in the comparable period a year earlier, said L. Erick Kanter, vice president of the institute.

"But if the combined total assets of stock and bond funds at the end of February are tallied," he added, "they are only off \$800 million from the \$490 billion we reported on Feb. 29, 1987."

Partly responding to the decline in sales of equity mutual funds, Vanguard Group of Investment Cos. announced Thursday that it would reopen its Windsor Fund to all investors after a hiatus of almost three years. Since May 15, 1985, the Windsor equity fund has accepted only investments for IRA and other retirement accounts from its shareholders, said John S. Worth, a Vanguard spokesman.

According to Donoghue's Money Fund Report, investments in taxable money market accounts as of March 23 totaled \$262.8 billion, compared with \$229.9 billion Sept. 30.

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ARTS / LEISURE

A Grim Shadow Falls on the Art Market

LONDON — On the face of it this looked like a wonderful week for the two leading auction houses, holding their usual early spring sales of Impressionist and Modern Masters...

sold by Christie's in November for £7,480,000. It is only a study on paper done in "peinture à l'essence" and later laid on canvas...



"Le Portrait de Mario," by Modigliani.

most underrated of all 20th century artists and his "Still Life with a Bottle and Newspaper" had the rare distinction of being the one picture in the sale that carried estimates that were far too low...

There were no other such oversights. A Cubist drawing in black charcoal combined with collage by Braque that was not particularly remarkable sold for a huge £418,000...



Degas's sketch in oil, "Blanchisseuses portant du linge": A nasty color scheme.

The rest was padding, some of it of the worst kind. There were two shoddy leftovers from Renoir's studio. One, a landscape, remained unsold at £170,000...

The day after, Sotheby's "best" sale held in the evening managed to be several shades worse. It lacked the two locomotives in Christie's session, which makes some prices all the more astounding...

1910 in a manner blending the impact of Fauvist painting, German Expressionism and Art Nouveau fashion design was astoundingly expensive at £781,000...

The reasons are obvious enough. Here and there one could spot paintings that had only just been in the trade. Foujita's unusual and attractive vase of flowers from his early days...

SOURN MELIKIAN

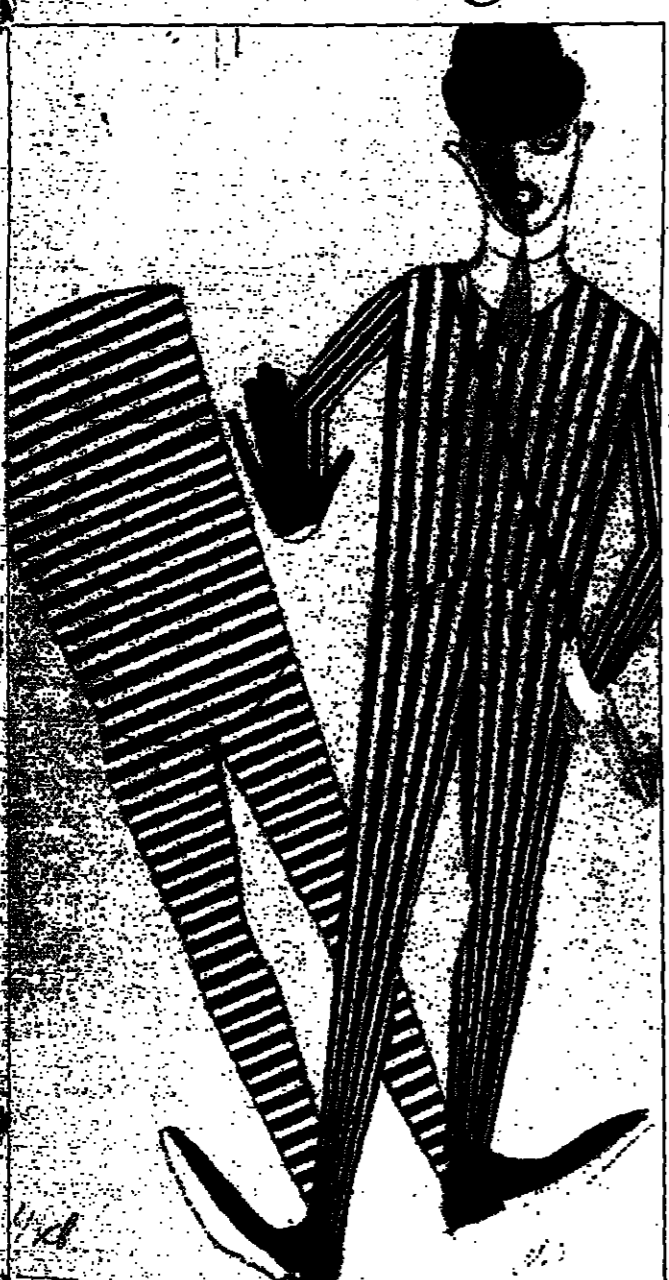
There is no cause for great joy. The reality behind the figures is grim. The market is confronted with an intractable problem — supplies are running out and it shows...

Christie's Monday night session carried the technique to an extreme. It was dominated by two works backed up by less than 10 paintings or sculptures deserving serious consideration...

The other important picture in Christie's Monday night sale falls in a very different league. It is one of Modigliani's greatest portraits. The painter became very close to the sitter, the Greek composer, conductor and critic Marios Varvoglis...

lover. The standing woman in the nude called the "Caryatid" presumably because she is seen with raised arms and hands extended as if she were lifting some weighty object over her head...

Exhilarating 'Art and Revolution' Is a Revelation

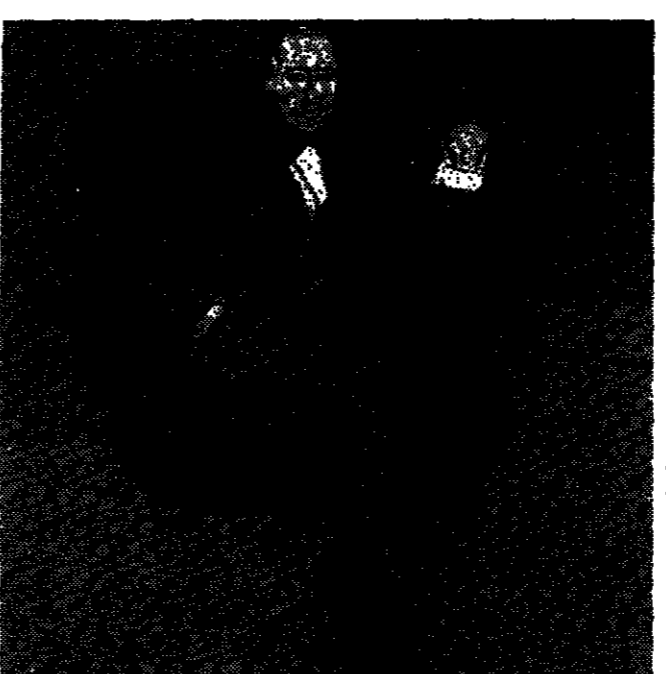


By John Russell

VIENNA — It is almost on the sly that the best exhibition of Russian avant-garde art ever allowed out of the Soviet Union has arrived here at the Museum für angewandte Kunst (Museum of Applied Arts), where it can be seen through May 15.

Drawn from 35 museums and libraries and from 20 or so private collections throughout the Soviet Union, the exhibition covers painting, sculpture, architecture, stage design, textiles, porcelain, popular prints, documentary photography and posters...

Not so long ago, the very survival of much of the material on view was a matter for speculation. It is an exceptional adventure to see it in the West, thoughtfully catalogued and discussed in the open by qualified Soviet scholars...



Portrait of the composer Arthur Lurie (1915) by P.W. Mituritsch

Ermolayeva — who despised everything that Chagall stood for. Chagall's departure from Vitebsk was hastened by the fact that when the third anniversary of the 1917 revolution came around it was they, and not he, who got to decorate the city...

feeling, briefly but almost universally current among creative people in the Soviet Union, that in the new society literally everything was possible. The show brings a strong representation of the women — Lyubov Popova, Aleksandra Exter, Vera Rozanova, Nadezhda Udaltsova, Varvara Stepanova, Natalya Goncharova — who made such an unforgettable contribution...

But the special quality of "Art and Revolution" in Vienna is that it draws upon so many collections that are still off limits to the visitor from the West. Our chances of seeing the museums in Gorky, Kaluga, Krasnodar, Omsk, Oriol, Serpukhov, Ufa and Yaroslavl are not bright...

The White House Getting a Facelift

WASHINGTON — The White House, which has had at least 30 coats of paint whitewashed in its since it was first whitewashed in 1797, is getting a facelift for the 200th anniversary of its cornerstone laying...

repaired in time for the bicentennial in 1992. The cornerstone was laid Oct. 13, 1792, in the administration of George Washington.

Collector's Guide

WINE ARTS — The Bordeaux Collection. This splendid idea of combining excellence (arts) Review.

WORLD MARKETS IN REVIEW — A WEEKLY REVIEW OF WORLD STOCK MARKETS ESSENTIAL READING FOR INVESTORS AND PROFESSIONALS WORLDWIDE

AUCTION SALES

HERMANN HISTORICA OHG MUNICH. Antique Arms and Armour • Orders and Decorations • Militaria. Auction 18 April, 22nd and 23rd, 1988

The world's biggest auction company for antique arms and armour, militaria antiques invites for its important spring sale. Nearly 6,000 objects are called in auction. You may choose from a variety of articles ranging from stone-age weapons, medieval arms and armour, Napoleonic militaria, uniforms, spilt helmets of the German Empire, orders, decorations and their citations of all periods and countries to historic objects of World War II, e.g. uniforms, documents, orders and porcelain.

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**ACROSS**

1 Airy creature  
4 Joint  
10 Sacrifice  
14 Nightingale's device  
18 Papal adornment  
19 "... the alien corn"  
20 Marketing pro  
22 Dies  
23 Window skirt  
24 Mammoth sight, in Ky.  
25 Dough or bread  
26 Learner  
27 Feather  
31 Fawning  
32 Radar and Hawkeye, e.g.  
33 Youngman from Liverpool  
34 Sound of disapproval  
37 Former French province  
41 Tomato blight  
43 Bear witness  
45 See 39 Down  
47 "A Clockwork ..." Burgess book  
52 Letter

**DOWN**

12 Cured, in a way  
13 "Honor Thy Father" author  
14 Supple  
15 Indo-Iranian, formerly  
16 Memorable painter of Me. seascapes  
17 Showy bloom  
21 Anti's vice  
28 Roof material  
29 Girl Scout emblem  
30 Cautious

**ACROSS**

54 Game  
59 Hungarian cavalryman  
90 Kindred  
91 Takeda a hike  
92 Fortified frontier  
95 Make beloved  
97 "Fortny's Complaint" author  
98 "Tiny Alice" playwright  
102 Pasty  
104 Pair  
106 String  
114 Tolstoy character  
115 Devoid of sense  
116 Part for O'Brian  
117 Mental deficiency  
118 Posthaste, to a doc  
119 Dangling maneuver  
120 Glassmaker's mixture  
121 "Jonah" painter  
122 Concavity  
123 Church offering  
124 Hamilton adorns these  
125 Use muscle power

**DOWN**

34 Sunken fence  
35 -- veto (gubernatorial power)  
36 Spar rope  
37 Chrs. milieu  
38 With 45 Across, a popular  
40 Bermuda petrels  
42 Fletcher who made history  
44 An anagram for nails  
46 A Pharaoh, for short  
48 Annulled, as a writ

**Linkages By June A. Boggs**

**PEANUTS**

YOU USED TO DANCE UP AND DOWN AND ALL AROUND WHEN IT WAS SUPPERTIME.

THERE'S ALWAYS SOMEBODY READY TO REMIND YOU OF THE DUMPS THINGS YOU DID WHEN YOU WERE YOUNG...

**BLONDIE**

REMEMBER THE PRODUCT I SHOWED YOU LAST WEEK?

AND YOU SAID I EXAGGERATED TOO MUCH!

YOU CERTAINLY DID!

WELL, I QUIT THAT COMPANY!

GOOD FOR YOU!

AND NOW I'VE GOT THE GREATEST PRODUCT IN THE WHOLE UNIVERSE!

I'M GOING TO TELL SARGE NOBODY CAN SLEEP ON THESE ROCKS!

IT WON'T DO YOU ANY GOOD.

**BEEBLE BAILEY**

I'M GOING TO TELL SARGE NOBODY CAN SLEEP ON THESE ROCKS!

IT WON'T DO YOU ANY GOOD.

**ANDY CAPP**

YOU'RE WASTING YOUR TIME, PAL. I'M A MARRIED WOMAN!

WE'VE GOT THINGS IN COMMON. I'M A MARRIED MAN!

SLAP!

**WIZARD OF ID**

HEY, THAT'S A VERY DEPRESSING SIGN.

THE WORLD WILL END ON FRIDAY!

THAT'S BETTER.

THE WORLD WILL END ON FRIDAY MONDAY!

**REX MORGAN**

AS YOU SAW, MISS BALLARD HAS TWO FRACTURED RIBS IN THE AREA YOU SUSPECTED, REX! THEY'RE PARTIALLY HEALED! BUT THE INTERESTING THING IS THAT SHE HAS A HEALED FRACTURE ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE THAT OCCURRED THREE OR FOUR MONTHS AGO!

DID YOU TELL HER ABOUT THIS, PAUL?

NO! I THOUGHT IT WAS SOMETHING YOU'D WANT TO DISCUSS WITH HER! SHE'S OUT IN THE WAITING ROOM!

**GARFIELD**

WHAT'S YOUR FAVORITE KIND OF MUSIC? ROCK? JAZZ? CLASSICAL?

THIS WAY.

WH! GIT DOWN! UH-HUH, UH-HUH!

**DOWN**

1 Pink  
2 Cry out sharply  
3 Embellish  
4 Made a suggestion  
5 Capital of Vietnam  
6 Metrical foot  
7 Moslem priest  
8 Oxford oral exam  
9 Greek resistance org. in W.W.II  
10 Part Hitchcock often took  
11 Like carbon monoxide

**DOWN**

12 Cured, in a way  
13 "Honor Thy Father" author  
14 Supple  
15 Indo-Iranian, formerly  
16 Memorable painter of Me. seascapes  
17 Showy bloom  
21 Anti's vice  
28 Roof material  
29 Girl Scout emblem  
30 Cautious

**DOWN**

34 Sunken fence  
35 -- veto (gubernatorial power)  
36 Spar rope  
37 Chrs. milieu  
38 With 45 Across, a popular  
40 Bermuda petrels  
42 Fletcher who made history  
44 An anagram for nails  
46 A Pharaoh, for short  
48 Annulled, as a writ

**THE ART OF THE NOVEL**  
By Milan Kundera. Translated from the French by Linda Asher. 163 pages. \$16.95. Grove Press, 196 West Houston Street, New York, N.Y. 10014.

**SIX MEMOS FOR THE NEXT MILLENNIUM**  
By Italo Calvino. Translated from the Italian by Patrick Creagh. 124 pages. \$12.95. Harvard University Press, 79 Garden Street, Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

Reviewed by Lanie Goodman

A LITTLE over a century ago, Gustave Flaubert left us with his literary testament, "The Dictionary of Accepted Ideas," an encyclopedia of clichés that embraces everything from apricots and blondes to Voltaire and Wagner. As the author explained in a letter to his mistress, Louise Colet, it was to be an entire book devoted to "the historical glorification of everything one approves of," an "apology for

**BOOKS**

of all original thought and the aggressive stereotypes of mass media.

Like Flaubert, Kundera is obsessed with the treacherous ambiguity of language, the perils of "words misunderstood." Here, he offers his readers a personal dictionary of "62 words," definitions of recurrent key terms from his novels ("Being," "Forgetting," "Laughter," "Lightness"), as well as a long entry on the author's celebrated fight against "kitsch" ("the need to gaze into the mirror of the beautiful life and to be moved to tears of gratification at one's own reflection"). This conversion of "junk-art" into a form of shoddy, sentimental behavior (Franz's "Great March" in "The Unbearable Lightness of Being") is, in fact, borrowed from the relatively undiscovered Hermann Broch, author of "The Sleepwalkers."

Curiously, but not coincidentally, "Lightness" is the subject of the first essay in Italo Calvino's "Six Memos for the Next Millennium." Calvino died in September 1985, just on the eve of his departure for the United States, where he had been invited to deliver the Charles Eliot Norton Lectures at Harvard. These posthumously compiled lectures, actually five in number (the sixth, "Consistency," was left in unfinished note form) are respectively entitled "Lightness," "Quickness," "Exactitude," "Visibility" and "Multiplicity."

In a dense but brilliantly eclectic analysis laden with quotes from a vast assortment of literary heres, Calvino emerges with a profoundly optimistic perspective on the future of literature. Echoing Kundera (who is duly acknowledged), Calvino considers "lightness as a value rather than a defect," and compares the act of writing to Lucretius's theory of atoms in continual motion. What indeed is the art of letters, Calvino asks us, if not the infinite and invisible science of combination, meant to capture "the powder-fine substance of the world?" The Italian writer blithely sweeps through literary history, proposing numerous examples (in Ovid, Boccaccio, Rabelais, Shakespeare, Cyrano de Bergerac, Leopardi) in which lightness is the antidote for the "unbearable weight of living."

**DENNIS THE MENACE**

I'VE GOT A WARM SPOT IN MY HEART FOR YOU.

COOL IT!

**Solution to Last Week's Puzzle**

ELMA WERE AWED KIOSK  
OPTICAL OVER COPE AMOAE  
FACITIOUS YAMORAYME  
ASL CHREAVAVISVCE  
BETTYE BINYI WAPERS  
LITLED ZIAOWABER  
RUMOR FLOPPOLE  
LUSTY ABOUQUOICAR  
UNYIL COMEY ALP OGRA  
EARNESYS CHASE BLETTER  
ORIO GERE ALEO  
APLAYE ANIVY BACTEDY  
EALIBER FLOPPOLE  
RIPER ABOU AVERE TRAVEL  
SHEAD ANOR ROSE SWED

**SIDE LINES**

**WEATHER**

**EUROPE**

Area	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	20	10
Austria	19	10
Belgium	19	10
Denmark	19	10
France	19	10
Germany	19	10
Greece	19	10
Ireland	19	10
Italy	19	10
Netherlands	19	10
Poland	19	10
Portugal	19	10
Spain	19	10
Sweden	19	10
Switzerland	19	10
UK	19	10

**ASIA**

Area	HIGH	LOW
Bangkok	28	22
Hong Kong	28	22
Manila	28	22
New Delhi	28	22
Shanghai	28	22
Taipei	28	22
Tokyo	28	22

**AFRICA**

Area	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	18	8
Cairo	18	8
Johannesburg	18	8
Nairobi	18	8
Tripoli	18	8

**LATIN AMERICA**

Area	HIGH	LOW
Buenos Aires	18	8
Caracas	18	8
Medellin	18	8
Rio de Janeiro	18	8

**NORTH AMERICA**

Area	HIGH	LOW
Atlanta	23	13
Chicago	23	13
Dallas	23	13
Denver	23	13
Houston	23	13
Los Angeles	23	13
Miami	23	13
Minneapolis	23	13
New York	23	13
San Francisco	23	13
Seattle	23	13
Washington	23	13

**MIDDLE EAST**

Area	HIGH	LOW
Amman	19	9
Bahrain	19	9
Beirut	19	9
Cairo	19	9
Doha	19	9
Jakarta	19	9
Jerusalem	19	9
Taipei	19	9

**OCEANIA**

Area	HIGH	LOW
Auckland	19	9
Sydney	19	9

**SATURDAY'S FORECAST** - CHANNEL: SIGN: FORECAST: DIRECTION: WIND: TEMPERATURE: PRECIPITATION: VISIBILITY: HAZARD: SUNRISE: SUNSET: MOONRISE: MOONSET: PHASE: TIDE: WINDY: WET: STORMY.

**SPORTS SCOREBOARD**

**Basketball**

**NBA Standings**

Conference	Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Eastern	Philadelphia	31	20	.608	
	New York	30	21	.590	.5
	Washington	30	22	.575	1.0
	New Jersey	28	25	.526	3.0
Central	Atlanta	23	23	.500	
	Chicago	21	26	.446	2.5
	Indiana	20	27	.425	3.5
	Cleveland	20	28	.415	4.0
Western	Dallas	23	23	.500	
	Denver	22	24	.479	.5
	Houston	21	26	.446	1.5
	San Antonio	21	27	.438	2.0

**Final-Four Statistics**

Team statistics for the semifinals in the NCAA tournament (free-throw field goals attempted, free throws, free throws attempted, rebound average, assists and point average):

Team	FG	FT	Reb	Ass	Pts
Ferry	240-497	131-159	7.5	3.9	17.1
Strickland	208-291	84-103	4.3	1.3	16.3
Briley	192-225	119-165	5.1	0.7	18.8
Smith	102-195	73-102	3.2	0.2	8.4
Snyder	91-188	60-76	2.4	0.2	5.7
Henderson	78-144	40-47	1.7	0.9	4.8
King	72-144	33-40	3.4	3.5	5.2
Mason	60-121	42-50	2.0	1.1	4.9
Abdelnaby	45-114	19-22	0.6	0.7	3.7
Knoeb	16-43	5-12	0.8	1.7	0.8
Cook	15-43	1-12	0.8	1.6	1.6
Buckley	9-15	1-2	0.8	0.1	1.2
Burns	8-11	1-1	0.7	0.1	1.2
Duke	180-212	618-657	24.1	17.4	85.5
Opponents	874-1734	485-728	22.7	14.8	88.9

**Preseason Baseball**

**European Soccer**

**ENGLISH LEAGUE**  
Wolfford 4, Queens Park Rangers 1  
Swansea 4, West Germany 1  
(In West Berlin)

**FOUR-NATIONS TOURNAMENT**  
Sweden 1, West Germany 1  
(In West Berlin)

**SOVIET FRIENDLY INTERNATIONAL**  
(In Yugoslavia)  
Yugoslavia 1, Italy 1

**BASEBALL**

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	39	20	.660	
Minnesota	38	22	.632	.5
Chicago	37	23	.615	1.0
California	36	24	.600	1.5
Seattle	35	25	.583	2.0
Los Angeles	34	26	.567	2.5
San Francisco	33	27	.550	3.0
Texas	32	28	.533	3.5
Oakland	31	29	.517	4.0
New York	30	30	.500	4.5

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	38	22	.632	
Atlanta	37	23	.615	.5
Philadelphia	36	24	.600	1.0
Montreal	35	25	.583	1.5
San Diego	34	26	.567	2.0
Cincinnati	33	27	.550	2.5
Pittsburgh	32	28	.533	3.0
Chicago	31	29	.517	3.5
Los Angeles	30	30	.500	4.0
San Francisco	29	31	.483	4.5

**BASEBALL**

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

**DETROIT**—Outlined Scott Luscader and Billy Bean, outfielders; Steve Seay, pitcher. Ray Pollock, catcher; Toledo International of League, bought contract of Luis Salas, outfielder, from Toledo.

**KANSAS CITY**—Assigned Jerry Dan Gleason, pitcher, outright to Omaha, American Association. Outlined Gary Thummes, infielder, to Omaha.

**N.Y. YANKEES**—Outlined Pat Clements, pitcher, and Randy Velarde, infielder, to Columbus, International League. Pat Clark, infielder, and Heston Scrimmeur, outfielder, to Toledo. International of League disabled list, retroactive to March 21.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

**CHICAGO**—Signed Angel Salazar, shortstop, Outlined Paul Rice and Greg Tobor, infielders, to Iowa, American Association.

**MONTREAL**—Assigned Joe Heston and Rich Snowser, pitchers, and Heston Scrimmeur, catcher, to Indianapolis, American Association.

**N.Y. METS**—Outlined Keith Miller, infielder, and outfielder, and Marc Carroon, outfielder, to Tidewater, International League. Assigned Andre Davis, outfielder, to Tidewater.

**PITTSBURGH**—Traded Mike Bielecki, pitcher, to Chicago Cubs for Mike Curtis, pitcher. Sent Bob Patterson, pitcher, and Ruben Rodriguez, pitcher, to minor league clubs.

**ST. LOUIS**—Assigned Randy O'Neil and Tim Carroon, pitchers, outright to Louisville, American Association. Outlined David Green, outfielder, and Ray Shabazz, catcher, to Louisville. Returned Dave Greenstein, pitcher, to Louisville.

**FOOTBALL**

**NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE**

**KANSAS CITY**—Acquired Steve Delers, quarterback, from Tampa Bay for Mark Robinson, safety, and fourth-round eighth-round draft choice, Steven Delers, to three-year contract.

**NEW ENGLAND**—Reached tentative agreement to sell team to Paul Terrence, chairman of Reebok International.

**PHOENIX**—Signed Rolf Von Driva, defensive tackle, Robert Williams, running back, Terrence Mack, linebacker, Kennedy Webster, defensive back, and Mark Roberts, punter.

**CONCACAF FOOTBALL LEAGUE**

**HAMILTON**—Signed Jeff MacDonald, safety, to two-year contract.

**OTTAWA**—Signed Art Schickler, quarterback, to one-year contract plus option year.

**HOCKEY**

**NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE**

**NHL**—Suspended Gord Donnelly, Quebec defenseman, for 18 games, including first six of next season, for stick-swinging in game against Pittsburgh.

**NEW JERSEY**—Assigned Troy Crowder, right wing, and Marc Laniel, defenseman, to Utah, American Hockey League.

**OLYMPICS**

**USA**—Announced Gors Donnelly, defenseman, to U.S. team for 1988 Summer Games.

**COLLEGE**

**CINCINNATI**—Named Mike White, fifth and sixth graders; Bruce Ivory, running back coach, and Scott Criner, wide receivers coach.

**DARTMOUTH**—Named Jim Lyons, assistant football coach.

**UEFA Delays Decision**

**LONDON (AP)**—Europe's governing body for soccer has postponed a decision on readmitting English clubs to continental cup tournaments, it was reported Friday.

London newspapers quoted Jacques Georges, president of UEFA, as saying the decision would be put off from May 3, when it's executive board meets in St. Andrew's, Scotland, until June 25, the day Championships in Munich, West Germany. The delay could mean that no English club would appear in a cup tournament until at least the 1989-90 season.

English clubs have been barred from the Champions Cup, Cupwinners' Cup and UEFA Cup since a riot by Liverpool fans at Heysel Stadium in Brussels in May 1985 left 39 people dead.

**Sluman Leads in Golf**

**GREENSBORO, North Carolina (AP)**—Jeff Sluman birdied nine holes en route to an eight-under-par 64 and a two-shot lead after Thursday's first round of the Greater Greensboro Open Golf Tournament.

T.C. Chen of Taiwan played a bogey-free round of 66 and was tied for second with Robert Thompson and Mark Calcavecchia.

**Patriots Deal Reached**

**FOXBORO, Massachusetts (AP)**—Paul Fireman, who built a nearly half-billion dollar fortune on Reebok athletic shoes, reached a tentative agreement Thursday to buy the debt-plagued New England Patriots of the National Football League.

Fireman said he hoped the deal could be finalized in four weeks. Among several stumbling blocks are the bankruptcy of Stadium Management Corp., which owns Sullivan Stadium.

**For the Record**

**Pavel Wola**, coach of the Sparta Praha team, and Stanislav Nevecky have been named coaches of the Czech national ice hockey squad; Jaro Starsi and assistant Frantisek Pospisil were fired this week, according to reports in Prague. (AP)

**Tennis**

**WCT FINALS**  
(In Dallas)  
Meh Sliques Semifinal  
Boris Becker, West Germany, def. Brad Gilbert, U.S., 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.

**Herold Tribune**

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SPORTS

Three-point shooting and turnovers: If both numbers are low, Arizona will win. If not, Oklahoma is in the final.

An NCAA Sure Thing: Uncertainty

By John Feinstein

WASHINGTON Post Service KANSAS CITY, Missouri — The smart thinking, as the U.S. college basketball world arrived here for the semifinals of the NCAA tournament, was that this simple Final Four to figure out: Duke has too much defense for Kansas, Arizona has too much steadiness for Oklahoma and the Wildcats have too much Sean Elliott for the Blue Devils.

Pittsburgh in the round of 16, but Vanderbilt beat the Panthers; it should have played top-seeded Purdue in the regional final, but Kansas State stunned the Boiler-makers. If you go along with that thinking, the Jayhawks are a lock since Duke beat top-seeded Temple last Saturday to win the East Regional.

never the way Brown wanted him to. Finally though, Manning understood what Brown had been screaming at him for four years. He didn't want his career to end in the National Invitation Tournament or in a first-round NCAA loss. He wanted to go out as a winner, as a player remembered for what he and his team accomplished in his senior season.

Deviis will have to help Danny Ferry guard Manning and hope that none of the other Jayhawks light up the outside, the way Milt Newton and Scooter Barry did against Kansas State.

If Manning plays superbly, in spite of double- and triple-teaming, Kansas will win. If Duke controls him, it will win.

At the other end, Oklahoma will do what it has done all season: press and trap. Arizona is an excellent press-offense team. As it proved against Iowa. But Oklahoma has the most persistent press in the country. Sooner or later (no pun intended) the Sooners get to you. Ask Villanova.

To Win Takes Coaching and Defense, and A Lot of Luck

By Thomas George

NEW YORK — Joe B. Hall knows how to win the national championship. And Joe B. Hall knows how to lose it. "To lose it," Hall, the former Kentucky coach, said, chucking, "just have a coaching legend retire on you before the final ball game, and when he does, you might as well retire, too. To win it, make sure the media is calling you the team that's having no fun, the torture-chamber team. And then when it's over, your fun, your celebration never is."



KNICKED — Patrick Ewing let out a yell as the New Yorker went flying between opponents Jack Sikma, left, and Paul Mokkessi while putting up a shot during Thursday night's National Basketball Association game in Milwaukee. The Knicks won, 113-103.

Three years later — with Hall's freshmen now seniors — Kentucky was a serious, dedicated team that won the championship over Duke. But how do you emerge from today's Final Four as the national champion? In interviews with a variety of coaches and players who have won the title in the past, a clear consensus emerged about what the eight most important factors are.

Final Four, and then two more to win it all, you must have played that kind of schedule during the year," said Crum, who won titles in 1980 and 1986. Still, that philosophy cost Crum a year ago, when Louisville finished 18-14 and did not receive a bid.

portant than in the regular season because between the semifinals and finals, you have only one day to prepare. "Here, there is more tendency for a coach to lose ball games in the first three minutes of the second half. Here, a coach must measure that sub who's ready to come in and play above his ability, above the way that he has all season. Here is where the coach can't go to the dance so fine-tuned that he wants to bump all night long. He may have bumped all season long, but that's no reason not to change if this dance calls for the twist."

more involved, more active. I got a couple of steals quick and the game seemed to steer our way. The winner must have a guy, no matter how experienced, who takes this do-or-die situation and in the end doesn't play like it's a do-or-die, desperate situation.

the middle increase your Final Four prospects significantly, the coaches said. "When you've got this plus the guards, you're way ahead of the game," Crum said.

Hawkins, Chaney Voted Best

The Associated Press

KANSAS CITY, Missouri (AP) — Bradley All-America Hershey Hawkins, who led the Division I in scoring with the highest average in 11 years, was named Friday as the U.S. college basketball player of the year. The senior guard finished his 31-game season with a 36.3 average, highest since Freeman Williams of Portland State averaged 38.8 in 1977.

York Yankees are seeking to swap outfielder Dave Winfield, 35, of course, reigning world champion Nelson Piquet, 35. He had a successful but lackluster 1987 and left Williams to take Sena's place at Lotus. Piquet, normally relaxed to the point of napping in the pit lane, survived a bruising crash at Imola last year, only to spend the rest of season locking horns, on and off the track, with teammate Mansell. Deighted with his undisputed No. 1 position at Lotus, Piquet will be going Sunday for his third Grand Prix victory at Jacarepagua, the track recently renamed Autodromo Nelson Piquet, after Rio's native son.

Yankees Seeking to Swap Winfield for Lynn Baltimore is one of the teams he has said he'd consider going to, he has friends he intends to remain in New York. Also, players such as Winfield, with more than 10 years in the majors and more than five with the same club, can veto any deal.

the Yankees' owner, George Steinbrenner, is angry about comments critical of him Winfield that made in his new book. Winfield said, "I'm amused and appalled at the way I'm being treated. A lot of other ownership wouldn't be upset."

Formula One Racing Opens a Grand Season Sunday in Rio

By Stewart McBride

RIO DE JANEIRO — When 26 of the world's nerviest drivers scream past the grandstands at the start of the Brazilian Grand Prix here Sunday, it will mark not only the winding down of an awesome era in motor racing but will begin what promises to be the most hotly contested Formula One season in years.



Another classic battle is expected among the "Big Five": among them defending champion Nelson Piquet, left, and two-time runner-up Nigel Mansell, right.



of squeezing out a 50- to 100-horsepower advantage. For the drivers, the 1988 season is expected to evolve into another classic battle of attrition among the "Big Five": Alain Prost and Ayrton Senna in their McLaren-Honda cars, Nelson Piquet in a Lotus-Honda, Gerhard Berger in a Ferrari and Nigel Mansell in his Williams-Judd.

some in years. The son of a São Paulo industrialist drove for Lotus last year, winning at Detroit and Monaco and finishing third in the 1987 championship standings. He is a risk-taker whose uncanny car control is coupled with ruthless aggressiveness. Critics say he lacks maturity, and wonder if last year's talk of Sena "magic" was premature. Can he bridle his pride long enough to take a lesson from "Professor" Prost.

any other Formula One manufacturer in history. Yet the famous scarlet cars had languished in a slump ever since the 1970s, when Niki Lauda of Austria won two world championships at the wheel of a Ferrari. This year the Italians are counting on coming back strong with the help of Berger and the talented English designer John Barnard. Enzo Ferrari, the former Alfa-Romeo driver who founded his Modena-based sports car company after World War II, celebrates his 90th birthday this year and would like nothing better as a present than a Berger-Ferrari championship.

Advertisement for Blancpain watches. The text reads: 'BLANCPAIN SINCE 1735 THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A QUARTZ BLANCPAIN WATCH. AND THERE NEVER WILL BE.' Below the text is a detailed image of a Blancpain quartz watch with a white dial, black leather strap, and a prominent crown and pushers on the right side of the case. At the bottom of the advertisement, it says 'SCHINDLER Uhren, Bijouterie - Juwelen CH-3920 Zermatt - Bahnhofstrasse'.

Handwritten signature or note in a box at the bottom center of the page.



